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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

President Lincoln has set his hand and affixed the great seal of the nation to the grandest proclamation ever issued by man. He has declared that after the first day of January next all the slaves in the then rebellious States *shall be free*. He has also directed all the officers of the army and navy to observe and enforce the emancipating sections of the Confiscation Act. He has further indicated his purpose to propose once more his scheme for the abolishment of slavery in the Border States, with a sufficient hint that if it be not accepted something worse will happen. Thus, it will be perceived, his proclamation aims at nothing less than complete emancipation, and the establishment of a Free Republic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf.

So splendid a vision has hardly shone upon the world since the day of the Messiah. From the date of this proclamation begins the history of the republic as our fathers designed to have it—the home of freedom, the asylum of the oppressed, the seat of justice, the land of equal rights under the law, where each man however humble, shall be entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Let no one think to stay the glorious reformation. Every day's events are hastening its triumph, and whosoever shall place himself in its way it will grind him to powder.

LOUISVILLE.

The Cincinnati excitement is fully reproduced at Louisville, under terror of an invasion by Bragg, who was expected to reach Bardstown, forty miles south of the city, last evening. Buell must be still fifty miles south of Bardstown, inasmuch as he had not reached Munfordsville at the latest accounts.

THE CONTRABANDS AT CAIRO.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in behalf of the "contrabands" at Cairo, at which the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, A large body of colored people driven out from the Southern States, and in a destitute condition, are understood to be under the care of the government at Cairo, needing clothing and employment,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by this meeting to confer with the federal authorities, transmit clothing, receive applications for labor, and to take any other action necessary in the premises.

Peter Page, Hon. Geo. Manierre, L. C. P. Freer, Tuthill King, Rev. Robert Patterson, Philo Carpenter, and Hon. L. B. Otis, were appointed the committee under the resolution.

These colored refugees have been driven North, like hundreds of loyal white persons, by the retreat of our army in Tennessee. They have left their homes unwillingly, and they will return to them gladly whenever they can do so without being again reduced to bondage. What shall be done with them? Each able-bodied male is capable of gathering and husking corn, and preparing the ground for the winter wheat crop. At least sixty thousand farmers and farmers' sons and farm laborers have gone to the war from Illinois, leaving crops ungathered and land untilled. To refuse the labor of these contrabands for the time being, is little less than suicide. Of course no one will employ them who does not need them, but those who cannot procure elsewhere the necessary help to secure the enormous corn crop which burdens our farms, must and will employ as many of them as they can get. The prejudice which would refuse them under such circumstances would also spurn the horse or ox that draws the wagon or plow across the field.

When President Lincoln's proclamation of freedom takes effect in the South, these contrabands will return to their homes and take with them nine tenths of the free colored population of the North. The laws of climate and production will draw them thither by an irresistible attraction. We have been told a thousand times by the pro-slavery organs that the cotton and rice fields are exactly adapted to the blacks, and the blacks to them; and this is about the only truth they ever did tell. We are informed by a prominent citizen of Platte county, Missouri, now in this city, that the slaveholders of that region, whose negroes have taken advantage of the rebellion and fled to Kansas, are now using all their efforts to persuade them to come back *and work for wages*, promising in good faith never to assert any claim of ownership over them. So will it be over the whole South. The plantations must be cultivated and the blacks, if not the only ones who *can* do the work, are certainly the only class who can do it advantageously and profitably.

FROM CAIRO.

THE VICTORY AT IUKA

The Rebel Loss in Killed and Wounded 1,000.

PRICE'S ARMY IN FULL RETREAT SOUTHWARD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, September 22, 1862.

The news from Corinth this evening differs little from what has already been communicated. 275 rebel bodies have already been buried, and more are being brought continually. Their loss in killed and wounded will exceed 1,000. Ours will not reach 100 in killed and 250 wounded. The Iowa troops were principally engaged and are the greatest sufferers. The rebel columns managed to escape capture and are now on the full retreat southward.

A federal scout from Corinth says that Gen. Price was attacked on three sides, and for a time, was nearly surrounded. He finally cut through at a point where the 47th Illinois was opposed to him, and effected his escape. The 47th is said to have suffered more severely than any other regiment on the field. One of our batteries, name unknown, is said to have been spiked by a company of Texan rangers, who, under a tremendous and galling fire, regardless of the devastation in their ranks, persistently rushed up to the very muzzle of the guns and rendered it useless to our people. It was a most gallant act. The 2d Wisconsin battery was engaged, and also an Ohio battery. The 8th Illinois Western Sharpshooters were engaged on Friday. When the enemy first made their appearance they repulsed our troops and burned everything before them. They attempted to set fire to the hospital, filled with sick soldiers, when three companies of the sharpshooters rallied and attacked them furiously, and, with their death-dealing rifles, killed a large number. The enemy fell back and they were kept at bay until reinforcements arrived, and they were finally repulsed. Gen. [illegible] gave the sharpshooters great credit. All the troops, with the exception of Gen. Rosecrans' army, who are in hot pursuit, have returned to Corinth.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22, via Cairo, Sept. 22.

On Wednesday, an expedition left Helena, under the command of Brigadier General [illegible]. The destination is unknown. The rebel army, 15,000 or 20,000 strong, is reported to be near Helena. Gen. Steele is in position to meet them successfully. [illegible] is still at Holly Springs, and [illegible] are going through Grenada to [illegible]. It is supposed that Dixon's and [illegible] cavalry have joined Villipigue. [illegible]

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG.

Splendid Description of the Engagement.

DESPERATION OF THE REBELS.

Heroic Determination of our Troops.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING OF HOOKER'S DIVISION.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

BATTLE FIELD OF SHARPSBURG,
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 17, 1862.

A fierce and desperate battle between 200,000 men has raged since daylight, yet night closes on an uncertain field. It is the greatest fight since Waterloo—all over the field contested with an obstinacy equal to Waterloo. If not wholly a victory to-night, I believe it is the prelude to a victory to-morrow. But what can be foretold of a future of a fight in which from five in the morning till seven at night the best troops of the continent have fought without decisive result?

The battle began with the dawn. Morning found both armies just as they had slept, almost close enough to look into each other's eyes. The left of Meade's reserves and the right of Ricketts' line became engaged at nearly the same moment, one with artillery, the other with infantry. A battery was almost immediately pushed forward beyond the central woods, over a plowed field, near the top of the slope where the corn-field began. On this open field, in the corn beyond, and in the woods which stretched forward into the broad fields, like a promontory into the ocean, were the hardest and deadliest struggles of the day.

For half an hour after the battle had grown to its full strength, the line of fire swayed neither way. Hooker's men were fully up to their work. They saw their general everywhere in front, never away from the fire, and all the troops believed in their commander, and fought with a will. Two-thirds of them were the same men who under McDowell had broken at Manassas.

The half hour passed, the rebels began to give way a little, only a little, but at the first indication of a receding fire, Forward was the work, and on went the line with a cheer and a rush. Back across the corn-field, leaving dead and wounded behind them, over the fence, and across the road, and then back again into the dark woods which closed around them went the retreating rebels.

Meade and his Pennsylvanians followed hard and fast—followed till they came within easy range of the woods, among which they saw their beaten enemy disappearing—followed still, with another cheer, and flung themselves against the cover.

But out of those gloomy woods came suddenly and heavily terrible volleys—volleys which smote, and bent and broke in a moment that eager front, and hurled them swiftly back for half the distance they had won. Not swiftly, nor in panic, any further. Closing up their shattered lines, they came slowly away—a regiment where a brigade had been, hardly a brigade where a division had been, victorious. They had met from the woods the first volleys of musketry from fresh troops—had met them and returned them till their line had yielded and gone down before the weight of fire, and till their ammunition was exhausted.

In ten minutes the fortune of the day seemed to have changed. It was the rebels now who were advancing, pouring out of the woods in endless lines, sweeping through the corn-field from which their comrades had just fled. Hooker sent in his nearest brigade to meet them, but it could not do the work. He called for another. There was nothing close enough, unless he took it from his right. His right might be in danger if it was weakened, but his center was already threatened with annihilation. Not hesitating one moment, he sent to Doubleday: "Give me your best brigade instantly."

The best brigade came down the hill to the right of the run, went through the timber in front through a storm of shot and bursting shell and crushing limbs, over the open field beyond, and straight into the corn field, passing as they went the fragments of three brigades shattered by the rebel fire, and streaming to the rear. They passed by Hooker, whose eyes lighted as he saw these veteran troops led by a soldier whom he knew he could trust. "I think they will hold it," he said.

Gen. Hartsuff took his troops very steadily, but now that they were under fire, not hurriedly, up the hill from which the corn field begins to descend, and formed them on a crest. Not a man who was not in full view—not one who bent before the storm. Firing at first in volleys, they fired then at will with wonderful rapidity and effect. The whole line crowned the hill and stood out darkly against the sky, but lighted and shrouded over in flame and smoke. There were the 12th and 13th Massachusetts and another regiment which I cannot remember—old troops all of them.

There for half an hour they held the ridge unyielding in purpose, exhaustless in courage. There were gaps in the line, but it nowhere quailed. Their general was wounded badly early in the fight, but they fought on. Their support did not come—they determined to win without them. They began to go down the hill and into the corn, they did not stop to think that their ammunition was nearly gone, they were there to win that field and they won it. The rebel line for the second time fled through the corn and into the woods. I cannot tell how few of Hartsuff's brigade were left when the work was done, but it was done. There was no more gallant, determined, heroic fighting in all this desperate day. Gen. Hartsuff is very severely wounded, but I do not believe he counts his success too dearly won.

The crisis of the fight at this point had arrived; Ricketts' division, vainly endeavoring to advance, and exhausted by the effort, had fallen back. Part of Mansfield's corps was ordered in to their relief, but Mansfield's troops came back again, and their general was mortally wounded. The left nevertheless was too extended to be turned, and too strong to be broken. Ricketts sent word he could not advance, but could hold his ground. Doubleday had kept his guns at work on the right, and had finally silenced a rebel battery that for half an hour had poured in a galling enfilading fire along Hooker's central line.

There were woods in front of Doubleday's hill which the rebels held, but so long as those guns pointed that way, they did not care to attack. With his left then able to take care of itself, with his right impregnable with two brigades of Mansfield still fresh and coming rapidly up, and with his center a second time victorious, Gen. Hooker determined to advance. Orders were sent to Crawford and Gordon—the two Mansfield brigades—to move directly forward at once, the batteries in the center were ordered on, the whole line was called on, and the general himself went forward.

To the right of the corn field and beyond it was a point of woods. Once carried and firmly held, it was the key of the position. Hooker determined to take it. He rode out in front of his furthest troops on a hill to examine the ground for a battery. At the top he dismounted and went forward on foot, completed his reconnoissance, returned and remounted. The musketry fire from the point of woods was all the while extremely hot. As he put his foot in the stirrup a fresh volley of rifle bullets came whizzing by. The tall soldierly figure of the general, the white horse which he rode, the elevated place where he was—all made him a most dangerously conspicuous mark. So he had been all day, riding often without a staff officer or an orderly near him—all sent off on urgent duty—visible everywhere on the field. The rebel bullets had followed him all day, but they had not hit him, and he would not regard them. Remounting on this hill he had not ridden five steps when he was struck in the foot by a ball.

Three men were shot down at the same moment by his side. The air was alive with bullets. He kept on his horse for a few moments, though the wound was severe and excessively painful, and would not dismount till he had given his last order to advance. He was himself in the very front. Swaying unsteadily on his horse, he turned in his seat to look about him. "There is a regiment to the right. Order it forward! Crawford and Gordon are coming up. Tell them to carry these woods and hold them, and it is our fight!"

It was found that the bullet had passed completely through his foot. The surgeon who examined it on the spot could give no opinion whether bones were broken, but it was afterwards ascertained that though grazed they were not fractured. Of course the severity of the wound made it impossible for him to keep the field, which he believed already won, so far as it belonged to him to win it. It was nine o'clock. The fight had been furious since five. A large part of his command was broken, but with his right still untouched, and with Crawford's and Gordon's brigades just up, above all, with the advance of the whole central line which the men had heard ordered with cheers, with a regiment already on the edge of the woods he wanted, he might well leave the field, thinking the battle was won—that *his* battle was won, for I am writing, of course, only about the attack on the rebel left.

I see no reason why I should disguise my admiration of Gen. Hooker's bravery and soldierly ability. Remaining nearly all the morning on the right, I could not help seeing the sagacity and promptness of his maneuvers, how completely his troops were kept in hand, how devotedly they trusted to him, how keen was his insight into the battle; how every opportunity was seized and every reverse was checked and turned into another success. I say this the more unreservedly, because I have no personal relation whatever with him, never saw him till the day before the fight, and don't like his politics or opinions in general. But what are politics in such a battle?

Sumner arrived just as Hooker was leaving, and assumed command. Crawford and Gordon had gone into the woods, and were holding them stoutly against heavy odds. As I rode over toward the left I met Sumner at the head of his column advancing rapidly through the timber, opposite the point where Crawford was fighting. The veteran general was riding alone in the forest far ahead of his leading brigade, his hat off, his gray hair and beard and moustache strangely contrasting with the fire in his eyes and his martial air, as he hurried on to where the bullets were thickest.

Sedgwick's division was in advance, moving forward to support Crawford and Gordon. Rebel reinforcements were approaching also, and the struggle for the roads was again to be renewed. Sumner sent forward two divisions, Richardson and French, on the left. Sedgwick moving in column of divisions through the woods in rear, deployed and advanced in line over the corn field. There was a broad interval between him and the nearest division, and he saw that if the rebel line were complete his own division was in immediate danger of being flanked. But his orders were to advance, and those are the orders which a soldier—and Sedgwick is every inch a soldier—loves best to hear.

To extend his own front as far as possible, he ordered the 34th New York to move by the left flank. The maneuver was attempted under a fire of the greatest intensity, and the regiment broke. At the same moment the enemy, perceiving the advantage, came round on that flank. Crawford was obliged to give on the right, and his troops pouring in confusion through the ranks of Sedgwick's advance brigade, threw it into disorder and back on the second and third lines. They enemy advanced, their fire increasing.

Gen. Sedgwick was three times wounded, in the shoulder, leg and wrist, but he persisted in remaining on the field so long as there was a chance of saving it. His adjutant general, Major Sedgwick, bravely rallying and trying to reform the troops, was shot through the body, the bullet lodging in the spine, and fell from his horse. Severe as the wound is, it is probably not mortal. Lieut. Howe, of Gen. Sedgwick's staff, endeavored vainly to rally the 34th New York. They were badly cut up and would not stand. Half their officers were killed or wounded, their colors shot to pieces, the color-sergeant killed, and every one of the color guard wounded. Only thirty-two were afterward got together.

Gen. Dana was wounded. Gen. Howard, who took command of the division after Gen. Sedgwick was disabled, exerted himself to restore order, but it could not be done there. Gen. Sumner ordered the line to be reformed under fire. The test was too severe for volunteer troops under such a fire. Sumner himself attempted to arrest the disorder, but to little purpose. Lieut. Col. Revere and Capt. Audenried, of his staff, were wounded severely, but not dangerously. It was impossible to hold the position. Gen. Sumner withdrew the division to the rear, and once more the corn field was abandoned to the enemy.

French send word he could hold his ground. Richardson, while gallantly leading a regiment under a heavy fire, was severely wounded in the shoulder. Gen. Meagher was wounded at the head of his brigade. The loss in general officers was becoming frightful.

At 1 o'clock affairs on the right had a gloomy look. Hooker's troops were greatly exhausted, and their general away from the field. Mansfield's were no better. Sumner's command had lost heavily, but two of his divisions were comparatively fresh. Artillery was yet plying vigorously in front, though the ammunition of many of the batteries was entirely exhausted, and they had been compelled to retire.

Doubleday held the right inflexibly. Sumner's headquarters were now in the narrow field where, the night before, Hooker had begun the fight. All that had been gained in front had been lost. The enemy's batteries, if advanced and served vigorously, might have made sad work with the closely massed troops who were unfortunately either partially disabled or short of ammunition. Sumner was confident that he could hold his own; but another advance was out of the question. The enemy on the other hand, seemed to be too much exhausted to attack.

At this crisis Franklin came up with fresh troops and formed on the left. Slocum, commanding one division of the corps, was sent forward along the slopes lying under the first range of rebel hills, while Smith, commanding the other division, was ordered to retake the cornfields and woods which all day had been so hotly contested. It was done in the handsomest style. His Maine and Vermont regiments and the rest went forward on the run, and, cheering as they went, swept like an avalanche through the cornfields, fell upon the woods, cleared them in ten minutes, and held them. They were not again retaken.

The field and its ghastly harvest which the reaper had gathered in those fatal hours remained finally with us. Four times it had been lost and won. The dead are strewn so thickly that as you ride over it you cannot guide your horse's steps too carefully. Pale and bloody faces are everywhere upturned. They are sad and terrible, but there is nothing which makes one's heart beat so quickly as the imploring look of sorely wounded men who beckon wearily for help which you cannot stay to give.

Gen. Smith's attack was so sudden that his success was accomplished with no great loss. He had gained a point, however, which compelled him to expect every moment an attack, and to hold which, if the enemy again brought up reserves, would take his best energies and best troops. But the long strife, the heavy losses, incessant fighting over the same ground repeatedly lost and won inch by inch, and more than all, perhaps, the fear of Burnside on the left and Porter in front, held the enemy in check. For two or three hours there was a lull even in the cannonade on the right which hitherto had been incessant. McClellan had been over on the field after Sumner's repulse, but had speedily returned to his headquarters. Sumner again sent word that he was able to hold his position, but could not advance with his own corps.

Meantime where was Burnside, and what was he doing? On the right where I had spent the day until two o'clock, little was known of the general fortunes of the field. We had heard Porter's guns in the centre, but nothing from Burnside on the left. The distance was too great to distinguish the sound of his artillery from Porter's left. There was no immediate prospect of more fighting on the right, and I left the field which all day long had seen the most obstinate contest of the war, and rode over to McClellan's headquarters. The different battlefields were shut out from each other's view, but all partially visible from the central hill which General McClellan had occupied during the day. But I was more than ever impressed on returning with the completely deceitful appearances of the ground the rebels had chosen, when viewed from the front.

Hooker's and Sumner's struggle had been carried on over an uneven and wooded surface, their own line of battle extending in a semi-circle not less than a mile and a half. Perhaps a better notion of their position can be got by considering their right, centre and left as forming three sides of a square. So long, therefore, as either wing was driven back, the centre became exposed to a very dangerous enfilading fire, and the further the centre was advanced the worse off it was, unless the lines on its side and rear were firmly held. This formation resulted originally from the efforts of the enemy to turn both flanks. Hooker, at the very outset, threw his column so far into the centre of the rebel lines that they were compelled to threaten him on the flank to secure their own centre.

Nothing of all this was perceptible from the hills in front. Some directions of the rebel lines had been disclosed by the smoke of their guns, but the whole interior formation of the country beyond the hills was completely concealed. When McClellan arranged his order of battle, it must have been upon information, or have been left to his corps and division commanders to discover for themselves.

Up to 3 o'clock Burnside had made little progress. His attack on the bridge had been successful, but the delay had been so great that to the observer it appeared as if McClellan's plans must have been seriously disarranged. It is impossible not to suppose that the attacks on right and left were meant in a measure to correspond, for otherwise the enemy had only to repel Hooker on the one hand, then transfer his troops, and hurl them against Burnside.

Here was the difference between Smith and Burnside. The former did his work at once, and lost all his men at once—that is, all whom he lost at all; Burnside seems to have attacked cautiously in order to save his men; and sending successively insufficient forces against a position of strength, distributed his loss over a greater period of time, but yet lost none the less in the end.

Finally, at 4 o'clock, McClellan sent simultaneous orders to Burnside and Franklin; to the former to advance and carry the batteries in his front, at all hazards and any cost; to the latter, to carry the woods next in front of him to the right, which the rebels still held. The order to Franklin, however, was practically countermanded, in consequence of a message from Sumner, that if Franklin went on and was repulsed, his own corps was not yet sufficiently reorganized to be depended on as a reserve.

Franklin, thereupon, was directed to run no risk of losing his present position, and, instead of sending his infantry into the woods, contented himself with advancing his batteries over the breadth of the fields in front, supporting them with heavy columns of infantry, and attacking with energy the rebel batteries opposed to him. His movement was a success, so far as it went, the batteries maintaining their new ground, and sensibly affecting the steadiness of the rebel fire. That being once accomplished, and all hazard of the right being again forced back having been dispelled, the movement of Burnside became at once the turning point of success, and the fate of the day depended on him.

Burnside obeyed it most gallantly. Getting his troops well in hand, and sending a portion of his artillery to the front, he advanced them with rapidity and the most determined vigor, straight up the hill in front, on top of which the rebels had maintained their most dangerous battery. The movement was in plain view of McClellan's position, and as Franklin, on the other side sent his batteries into the field about the same time, the battle seemed to open in all directions with greater activity than ever.

The fight in the ravine was in full progress, the batteries which Porter supported were firing with new vigor, Franklin was blazing away on the right, and every hill top, ridge and woods along the whole line was crested and veiled with white clouds of smoke. All day had been clear and bright since the early cloudy morning, and now this whole magnificent, unequaled scene shone with the splendor of an afternoon September sun. Four miles of battle, its glory all visible, its horrors all veiled, the fate of the Republic hanging on the hour—could any one be insensible of its grandeur.

There are two hills on the left of the road, the furthest the lowest. The rebels have batteries on both. Burnside is ordered to carry the nearest to him, which is the furthest from the road. His guns opened first from this new position in front, soon entirely controlled and silenced the enemy's artillery. The infantry came on at once, moving rapidly and steadily up long dark lines, and broad, dark masses, being plainly visible without a glass as they moved over the green hillside.

The next moment the road in which the rebel battery was planted was canopied with clouds of dust swiftly descending into the valley. Underneath was a tumult of wagons, guns, horses, and men flying at speed down the road. Blue flashes of smoke burst now and then among them, a horse or a man or half dozen went down, and then the whirlwind swept on.

The hill was carried, but could it be held? The rebel columns, before seen moving to the left, increased their pace. The guns on the hill above sent an angry tempest of shell down among Burnside's guns and men. He had formed his columns apparently in the near angles of two fields bordering the road—high ground about them everywhere except in the rear.

In another moment a rebel battle line appears on the brow of the ridge above them, moves swiftly down in the most perfect order, and though met by incessant discharges of musketry, of which we plainly see the flashes, does not fire a gun. White spaces show where men are falling, but they close up instantly, and still the line advances. The brigades of Burnside are in heavy column; they will not give way before a bayonet charge in line. The rebels think twice before they dash into these hostile masses.

There is a halt, the rebel left gives way and scatters over the field, the rest stand fast and fire. More infantry comes up, Burnside is outnumbered; flanked, compelled to yield the hill he took so bravely. His position is no longer one of attack; he defends himself with unfaltering firmness, but he sends to McClellan for help. McClellan's glass for the last half hour has seldom been turned away from the left.

He sees clearly enough that Burnside is pressed—needs no messengers to tell him that. His face grows darker with anxious thought. Looking down into the valley where 15,000 troops are lying, he turns a half-questioning look on Fitz John Porter, who stands by his side, gravely scanning the field. They are Porter's troops below, are fresh and only impatient to share in this fight. But Porter slowly shakes his head, and one may believe that the same thought is passing through the minds of both generals. "They are the only reserve of the army; they cannot be spared."

McClellan remounts his horse, and with Porter and a dozen officers of his staff rides away to the left in Burnside's direction. Sykes meets them on the road—a good soldier, whose opinion is worth taking. The three generals talk briefly together. It is easy to see that the moment has come when everything may turn on one order given or withheld, when the history of the battle is only to be written in thoughts and purposes and words of the general.

Burnside's messenger rides up. His message is, "I want troops and guns. If you do not send them I cannot hold my position for half an hour." McClellan's only answer for the moment is a glance at the western sky. Then he turns and speaks very slowly: "Tell Gen. Burnside that this is the battle of the war. He must hold his ground till dark at any cost. I will send him Miller's battery. I can do nothing more. I have no infantry." Then as the messenger was riding away he called him back. "Tell him if he *cannot* hold his ground, then the bridge, to the last man!—always the bridge! If the bridge is lost, all is lost!"

The sun is already down; not half-an-hour of daylight is left. Till Burnside's message came it had seemed plain to every one that the battle could not be finished to-day. None suspected how near was the peril of defeat, of sudden attack on exhausted forces—how vital to the safety of the army and the nation were those 15,000 waiting troops of Fitz John Porter in the hollow. But the rebels halted instead of pushing on, their vindictive cannonade died away as the light faded. Before it was quite dark the battle was over. Only a solitary gun of Burnside's thundered against the enemy, and presently this also ceased, and the field was still.

The peril came very near, but it has passed, and in spite of the peril, at the close of the day was partly a success—not a victory, but an advantage had been gained. Hooker, Sumner, and Franklin held all the ground they had gained, and Burnside still held the bridge and his position beyond. Everything was favorable for a renewal of the fight in the morning.

WISCONSIN AND INDIANA SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SIXTH WISCONSIN.

Lt. Beebe, C, killed
Capt. Rachelle, F, killed.
Capt R B Converse, B, wd
Lieut. Col. Bragg, arm
Capt. Noyer, foot amp'td.
Corp Avery, A.
Corp. Crandell, A.
A. Hubbard, A.
Sergt. Lndiaff, A.
J. Hare, A.
F. Hall, A.
Corp. Davis, C.
J. Trodinf, C.
J. Smith, C.
M. Ball, C.
N. J. Nicholson, C.
J. W. Minar, D.
—— Lewis, D.
E L Hart, D.
Capt Brown, E, killed.
Sergt A G Deacon, wou'd
Sergt F J Parkhurst, do
F A Dalgrim, E, do.
G Fey, F, do.
G W Eggleston, E, do.
— Lombard C.
E Anderson, H.
—— Kiser, H.
J Hall, I.
M Burchell, I.
—— Lind, I.
H Richardson, I.
W F Bencus, I.
—— Lieb, I.
Dulay, F, wounded.
H Darron, A wounded.
S McCathy, F, wounded

Corp Johnson, A.
A. H. Young, A.
N. Fletcher, A.
S. D. Finton, A.
A. Tarbox, A.
Sergt. Collins, A.
Sergt. Smith, A.
Bowsine, C.
Sergt. Kaugh, D.
Capt Brown, E, killed.
Capt J D Hetherington, C, wounded.
Corp. G. May, D, wnd'd.
L. O'Neil, D.
A. Alcorn.
J. McDonald.
Wm. Darling, E, do.
A Vanduser, E, do.
— Dowling, E, do.
Bowditch, E, do.
Laughton E, do.
Metz, E, do.
F Iverson, E, do.
Sergt J Chestnut, G.
J S Miller, G.
D Spiers, K.
F A Collins, F, wounded
A Hough, I, wounded
L B Reeder, I, wounded
E Weltz, I, wounded.
Sgt S M Yateman, D, do.
E Stone, G, wounded.
— Stilling, H, wounded
— Dasang, H wounded
J Morgan, D, wounded.
N Haines, C, wounded.
A Bryant, F, wounded.

SEVENTH WISCONSIN.

Sergt A A Bachmonhall, I, wounded
H Turner, A, wounded.

M M Charle, E, wounded.
H Pike, H, wounded
J Packhart, G, wounded.

SECOND WISCONSIN.

Lieut Col Allen, arm.
Capt C W Gibson, C, wo'd.
Capt Ely, D, wounded
Lieut Sanford, I, killed.
Lieut W Jones, A, arm.
Lieutenant Hill, G, wou'd
Compton, K, wounded.
Donlin, K, wounded.
Northrup, C, wounded.
Clague, K, wounded.
L English, E, wounded.
Brown H, wounded.

Thos Greer, A, wounded.
Corp Stein, H, wounded.
Pettigrew, C, wounded.
Baker, C, wounded.
Stom, d, wounded.
Graves, C wounded.
Clark, B, wounded.
Hollerbeck, B, wounded.
C Thomas, D, wounded
Doty, H, wounded
Grundley, G, wounded
Corp McNally, B, w'd.

THIRD WISCONSIN.

Col Ruger, head.
J Kall, F, wounded.

NINETEENTH INDIANA.

1st Lt. W Orr, wounded.
Lt. Col. Bachman, kill'd.
B Parsons, E, wounded
W B Wilson, H, wound.

J Knight, G, wounded.
C Miller, G, wounded
Capt. Coates, I Min killd
E Dauntall, H, wounded.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 22.—The steamship Nova Scotian from Liverpool 11th, via Londonderry 12th, arrived off this port at 5 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the associated press, and a summary of news obtained. Her dates are two days later.

The steamship Glasgow from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 12th inst.

In the absence of later advices the English papers continued to speculate on the position of affairs in America at the time of the departure of the Anglo Saxon. It was generally agreed that matters as then represented showed a drawn battle between the federal and confederate armies, and that a decisive action had yet to come.

Later intelligence was most anxiously looked for.

Small pox has broke out among the sheep in Wiltshire.

FRANCE.—The ship Prince Jerome, with troops on board, had been destroyed by fire off Gibraltar. No lives lost.

ITALY.—Statements in regard to Garibaldi's health continue to be conflicting. A Turin dispatch of the 10th inst. says the health of Garibaldi has improved, but other accounts say that his wounds are of a serious character. Gen. Bixio writes from Genoa, in regard to the statement, that Garibaldi has been taken to an apartment specially prepared for him, at Varagno. He says that no proper preparations were made for the sufferers, and he denounces the Italian ministers therefor. He says that Ratazzio may aspire to secure for himself the renown of being the defender of order and of repression, but he can have no claim for a reputation for humanity, and it would be better for him to confine his official news to facts. This communication caused some excitement in Italy.

A late Turin dispatch says that it was considered possible that an amnesty would be proclaimed to all political prisoners.

SPAIN.—Correspondence of the *Autograph* denies the assertion that the Spanish government is about to assume a more conciliatory policy towards France in order to constitute a durable government in Mexico.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—There is no news of interest from any quarter to-day.

$100,000 Contributed in San Francisco for Wounded Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The United States Sanitary Commission to-day received a telegram from San Francisco, 20th, giving information of forwarding per steamer of that day drafts for $100,000, contributed by the citizens of San Francisco, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and seamen of the army and navy; portions thereof to be distributed by the branches of the Commission at St. Louis and Cincinnati; and suitable reply has been made.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

All Slaves in the Rebel States to be Declared Free after January 1, 1862.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONFISCATION ACT.

A Death Blow to the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1862.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so-called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits, and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January aforesaid by proclamation designate the States and parts of States, if any in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States; that attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "an act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States and shall be obeyed and observed as such—"All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also to the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in these words and figures following:

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of the servitude and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, from any of the States shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited. And the executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States and their respective States and people, if these relations shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto
[L. S.] set my hand and caused the seal of the
United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the twenty-second day of September, in the year our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept 22, 1862.

Governor Yates leaves for Altoona at 11 o'clock p. m. He will be accompanied by Judge Moses, his private secretary, and Hon. Jesse K. Dubois. O. M. Hatch, Judge Trumbull, and Gen. McClernand and aids also accompany the party.

Judge E. C. Ingersoll of Peoria is pressed by his friends as a candidate for Congressman at large before the Republican Union Convention. The delegates from the Egyptian counties, who have arrived, are so far in favor of an out and out Republican. Hon. E. P. Ferry of Lake county is named as a candidate for Congressman at large, and pressed by delegates from many of the northern counties.

The 68th regiment, Col. Stewart, arrived at Campt Butler this morning from Alexandria, Virginia, they are three months' men, but, I learn, will be organized for the three years' service. The colonel was left behind, sick, at Alexandria.

Great complaints are made of the Austrian muskets furnished by the general government for our troops.

The indications are that the Union Convention will be largely attended. Delegates from all parts of the State are arriving.

Ex-Gov. Wood of Quincy is also spoken of as a candidate for Congress for the State at large before the Convention.

The Meeting of Governors at Altoona.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 22.—The object of the meeting of the governors of the loyal States at Altoona, on the 24th inst., is understood to be for devising a uniform system of militia organization in the several States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No More Fighting Expected on the Upper Potomac.

CENTREVILLE RE-OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

No Rebel Troops in Front of Washington.

AN ATTEMPT OF THE ENEMY TO CROSS INTO MARYLAND REPULSED.

Reported Capture of a Rebel Brigade.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept 22, 1862.

Our troops have full possession of the Virginia side of the Potomac, where the rebels recently had their heavy artillery planted.

The belief prevails that fighting on the upper Potomac is at an end, that the rebels will hardly renew the contest by attempting to cross the Potomac again.

It is reported that a reconnoissance fully establishes the fact that there is no rebel force in our immediate front, between the fortifications of Washington and the mountains around Thoroughfare Gap.

It is stated that Lee has been sending back a portion of his forces towards Gordonsville, though the information on which this is based is not known to be wholly reliable. It is believed, however, that the rebels will hardly attempt holding their present position long, and that their movements give some indication either of the purpose of falling back to their old situation, or of moving a portion at least of their force into the valley of Virginia if not further west.

It turns out that we have wholly lost the advantage of the large number of prisoners paroled by Gen. Burnside in North Carolina, and McClellan in Western Virginia, as well as of numbers of other prisoners taken and paroled at different times. The rebels have uniformly kept accurate and complete lists of prisoners they have taken from us and paroled, while we have failed to be equally exact. They, therefore, in making exchanges, refuse to recognize our statements about the numbers paroled at Rich Mountain, Roanoke, and some other points, unless we can produce satisfactory descriptive lists, which is, of course, out of our power. They thus get their own paroled prisoners back promptly into service by making an exchange, while thousands of ours, whom we could promptly exchange for the Rich Mountain and other rebel prisoners, if we only had the lists, are still bound by their parole, and thus kept out of our service.

The new department of Missouri just created has been expected for some time. It was at first understood that Pope was to be sent to it instead of the Northwest. The theory seems to be that the commander of the department of Ohio has quite enough to do to take care of Kentucky, without being burdened with the charge of Missouri also.

Rosecrans' friends believe that advantage will be taken of his recent victory to make him a major-general—a promotion which, they say, the department has for some time been awaiting the opportunity to make.

Centreville has been re-occupied by our troops without opposition. We shall probably soon have the railroad running out to Manassas Junction again.

Capt. Sol. J. Hauch, of the 7th Ohio, dismissed from service in that virtuous spasm over Rodney Mason, for signing the card published which stated that the signers had advised the surrender of Clarksville, has been restored to his former position by order of Secretary Stanton. So has Lieut. Christie, aid to Gen. Cox, on representations made by Cox himself.

The navy department has received the flag of the rebel iron-clad Arkansas, taken by Com. Porter.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded of the 8th Illinois cavalry in the late battles:

KILLED—Daniel Snyder, company E, shot through the neck; Robert McArthur, M, head.

WOUNDED.—Corporal Chas. Ploppar, co. A, shot through the lungs; S. Y. Eggleston, D, left thigh, severely; E. S. Wood, M, shoulder; W. H. Dennison, M, shoulder; W. H. Austin, H, back; Oscar Parks, L, right thigh, slight; Corporal C. H. Henshaw, C, left shoulder, bad; F. B. Wakefield, G, sabre cuts about head—taken prisoner, since paroled; Geo. Bowes, F, shot through the lungs seriously; Capt. E. S. Kelly, E, chest seriously; James Barlot, G, sabre cuts in the head, slight; Corp. Sewell Flagg, E, shot in left arm, severely, Solomon H. Jewell, E, ankle, badly; Addison Johnson, H, sabre cut in head, slight; Daniel B. Wilcox, B, head, slight; Lyman Swan, M, across the neck; Chauncey Alberts, H, in hand; Lorenzo S. Burgess, A, in back; Wm. Jones, E, through thorax, seriously; Frank B. Smith, H, bruised in head and arms; Julius Clemmons, H, sabre cut in head and hands; Geo. Sutton, A, in head, slightly; Alex. Davidson, A, sabre cut in head, slightly.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday Evening, Sept. 22, 1862.

The official report of the loss in Sumner's corps in the battle of Sharpsburg is 5,258 in killed and wounded.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 22.—There is no information here in regard to the condition of affairs in Maryland. The Government has complete possession of the telegraph from Chambersburg to Hagerstown.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Further reconnoisances on the other side of the river in front of Washington, continue to demonstrate that there is no considerable force of rebels this side of Bull Run mountains.

NEW YORK, September 22.—A special to the New York *Tribune*, Washington, 21st, says:

We have just received a brief dispatch from one of our special correspondents, who returned this morning to Frederick from our advance lines. Heavy firing was going on all day yesterday (Saturday) he says, both cannonading and musketry, and many wounded men were being brought in.

Our troops had crossed the Potomac in large force, and were fighting on the other side. The rest of the army had advanced to the river.

In the fighting so far we had decidedly the advantage of the rebels. Yesterday we captured a whole brigade of them, 2,000 in number. This your correspondent asserts upon the testimony of his own eyes. When he left the field at midnight Saturday the firing had not ceased.

A special to the N. Y. *Times* dated, on the Potomac, opposite Sheppardstown, Va., Saturday, 3 p. m., says:

In the reconnoissance this morning, the 11th Pennsylvania had fourteen killed and 120 wounded, including Colonel Provost and Adjutant McKead, wounded. There was some loss in other regiments and a number reported taken prisoners.

On Saturday the enemy crossed at Williamsport, but were driven back by the advance of our army, assisted by the Pennsylvania militia, the attack at Blackford's fords disturbing their movements. Williamsport is now occupied by us in strong force.

The rebels hoped in crossing here to turn McClellan's right flank, but failed.

The *Herald's* special reports among the losses of the 4th Michigan in their reconnoissance, Lieut. Jordan, Co. I, killed, and eight privates wounded. Acting Brigadier Barnes' brigade, which subsequently made a reconnoissance, had a fight with the enemy. Hearing cannonading, and not knowing but a general engagement might ensue, hosts of regiments came hurrying towards the river. Close by the river, and directly opposite Sheppardstown, was Griffin's brigade, every moment expecting that Merrill would order them across the river. Sykes also went across the river, with the regiments attached to his command, and during the battle was prominent in the thickest of the fight.

The *Herald's* special, dated Frederick, 21st, 10 p. m., says:

A dispatch dated "Opposite Sheppardstown this noon," says everything is quiet there to-day. During last night (Saturday) there was considerable firing between our pickets and those of the enemy, on the other side of the river.

At 6 o'clock this morning a number of the enemy, supposed to be a brigade, showed themselves on the opposite bluff and fired a volley of musketry into our artillery camp. Our batteries—Captains Waterman's, Martin's and Hazlett's—soon opened a concentrated fire on the rebels, causing them to disappear.

This morning a flag of truce was sent over the river, asking permission to bury our dead, which was granted.

It is believed that the enemy must be out of artillery ammunition, from their not responding to our guns. For some time there has not been a rebel seen on the opposite bank. It is thought they have all fallen back.

It would not be proper to state the disposition or movements of our troops, but it is probable that more important news may be expected from McClellan's army within the next day or two.

The officers of Gen. Couch's division, who left Harper's Ferry at 10 o'clock this a. m. report everything quiet there, and no signs of rebel forces in that vicinity. Large numbers of rebel soldiers, scattered about the mountains, are surrendering themselves to our officers. The rebel army appears to be completely demoralized and in process of dispersion.

Numbers of wounded continue to pass through here hourly, en route for the North.

It is believed by citizens that the rebels lost at least 5,000 men by desertion during the raid into Maryland, and scarcely sufficient recruits were obtained to form a company.

A Washington special to the *Herald* says: A number of wounded officers arrived here during the day, among them Gen. Hooker. His wound is dangerous only so far as it is liable to superinduce lockjaw. The general is attended by his staff.

As Mr. Chase and other members of the cabinet manifest apprehensions touching the conduct of Gen. Hooker, it is inferred that it is intended to give him an important command, perhaps in the Western department. The president to-day appointed Hooker brigadier general in the regular army, in recognition of his valuable services.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Satisfactory evidence having been submitted that Captain Solomon J. Houck, 71st Ohio volunteers, did not advise the surrender of Clarksville, Tenn., and that he signed the card justifying its surrender under a misapprehension of its contents, the president directs that so much of general order No. 120 as cashiers him be revoked.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Governor Curtin telegraphs from Hagerstown notifying all military organizations to wait at home for further orders. Probably all danger is removed, the rebel army being in full retreat up the Shenandoah.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday Evening September 20.

The firing heard last evening in the direction of Williamsport turns out to have been a raid of Stuart's rebel cavalry. He crossed the Potomac on Friday night into Maryland at that point, with his cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and seventeen pieces of artillery. A force was sent up to drive them back, and arrived near the town base in the afternoon. The firing heard was principally from the rebel guns. During the night they recrossed into Virginia, and this morning they had disappeared from the opposite shore. No one was hurt.

The work of burying the dead still continues. They average about 1,000 per day. To-morrow will probably finish it.

Maryland Hights were yesterday occupied by a federal force.

The indications are that the rebels are continuing their retreat into Virginia, abandoning the line of the Potomac.

Divine worship was held at headquarters this evening, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, officiating.

FREDERICK, MD., Sept. 21.—The great bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, over the Monoccacy, east of Frederick, which was destroyed by the rebels, has been restored. This completes the road from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and restores communication with Baltimore and Washington to Frederick, and to Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

GEN. BRAGG THREATENING THE CITY

An Attack Apprehended Within Forty-Eight Hours.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Bragg's forces have escaped from those of Buell, and are several hours ahead, approaching rapidly upon Louisville. Maj. Gen. Nelson is arranging to defend the city to the last extremity. He has issued the following order:

"The women and children of this city will prepare to leave the city without delay. The Jeffersonville ferry is to be used exclusively for military purposes. Persons on foot may proceed as usual. The city is in a blaze of excitement. Most of the stores are closed. The citizens are apprehending an attack within forty-eight-hours.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—The main body of Bragg's army is reported at Hodgeville, Larue county, this morning en route for Beardstown. It is supposed they reached Beardstown this evening. Ninety-five of the 9th Indiana cavalry under Capt. Shuler, attacked about the same number of Forrest's rebel cavalry yesterday morning, a mile from Lebanon Junction, and drove them a short distance, when the rebels were reinforced by twice their number. Our troops still pursuing drove the enemy into Boston, killing five, wounding seventeen, and capturing thirty-two. We lost eleven prisoners and had two wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to arms, under Gen. Nelson, for defense of the city. Mayor Delphic has ordered business houses to be closed. Gen. Nelson has issued a patriotic address to his soldiers to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes now invading Kentucky.

The report of the burning of New Castle is incorrect, and even the surrender of Morris is now discredited in military circles.

Humphrey Marshall, with 12,000 men and forty-two pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning. It is supposed he intended to join Kirby Smith's force at Lexington.

There is a great exodus of women and children from Louisville. The excitement has somewhat subsided. Military operations were active and extensive.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Reliable advices from Cave City say that a portion of Gen. Buell's force attacked and repulsed Bragg's rear guard from Horse Cave. Thursday evening, upon learning which, Bragg is reported to have moved his main body across the river southward from Munfordsville. No other particulars.

Dispatches from Lagrange, Ky., say: "To-day, George Jessel, with 200 rebel cavalry, attacked, at Newcastle, 120 of Robert Morris' home guard cavalry. Morris, without firing a gun, surrendered his men, horses and 300 stand of arms."

Reports considered doubtful have just reached us that the enemy subsequently burned Newcastle.

Shepherdsville advices say Granger's command there was to-day attacked by rebel cavalry, who intended to burn the bridge. Granger repulsed them, killing five and taking twenty-eight prisoners.

Six hundred guerillas attacked Owensboro on the 19th in two bands. Col. Nettar attacked one band at 9 in the morning, and was slain. Five of our men were wounded. The rebels lost five killed. At noon we shelled the rebels and killed three, when they retreated.

On the 20th, Lieut. Col. Wood, with 450 of the 1st Indiana cavalry, attacked and after a desperate encounter drove from Owensboro 800 rebels under Col. Martin, who lost thirty-eight killed and twenty-five wounded. The federal loss was three killed and eighteen wounded. We captured their army stores, provisions and several prisoners.

FROM MISSOURI.

McBride Reported Moving on Rolla.

Poindexter Surrenders Himself.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22, 1862.

McBride has moved up through Texas and Pulaski counties to a point within thirty-five miles of Rolla with a force reported 5,000 strong. The Rolla fortifications have been repaired and troops concentrated there sufficient to check McBride's progress. It is supposed the design of the rebels is to flank Springfield, and not attack Rolla. Gen. Schofield is at the latter place.

Hindman is again reported near Cross Hollow, Arkansas. He must move soon or starve.

The 33d Missouri left for Rolla to-day, and the 21st Iowa last night.

Poindexter having surrendered himself to Gen. Merrill, a commission has been appointed to try him as a spy and bushwhacker.

A rebel camp near Utica was broken up on Saturday by the State militia.

The Illinois, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers

[*Continued on Fourth Page.*]

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 65 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A Boy about fifteen or sixteen years of age, to learn the Drug Business. Must come well recommended. Apply at 182 South Clark, corner of Van Buren street.

WANTED—To Rent or Buy, a good Custom and Merchant Mill. Address "T. T." Tribune Office, stating terms.

WANTED—By a healthy Swedish woman, a situation as Wet Nurse. Can be heard of at Mrs. BATES' Agency Office, 171 Washington street, corner of Wells.

WANTED—A good second-hand Melodeon or Organ Melodeon. Address the undersigned, at the Post Office. J. F. FARNSWORTH.

WANTED—To purchase an Engine and Boiler of twenty-five or thirty horse power. Also, two run of Mill Stones with machinery complete, for which cash and good farming lands will be paid. Address Post Office Box 2997, Chicago.

WANTED—A Lieutenancy in a Regiment formed or about forming, by a young man who has had five years of military experience. Will pay his share of Company expenses, or a sum agreed on, for the above position when mustered into service. Satisfactory reference given as to military qualifications and moral character. Address, immediately, "LIEUTENANT," Post Office Box 3201, Chicago, Illinois.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young lady of prepossessing appearance, wishes to correspond with a gentleman with a view to matrimony. Address, with confidence, EDITH HARLAND, Box 24 Lyons, Iowa.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can have board in a private family and two front chambers in a new house in one of the pleasantest neighborhoods in West Chicago, only a few minutes walk from Randolph and Madison street Railway Cars. Address Post Office Box 2868.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, on Wabash avenue, in a small family. Please address "R." Post Office Box 3480.

A BARGAIN.—Any one having Real Estate in Chicago, or a stock of Groceries and wishing to exchange for first quality Farming Lands, can learn of an opportunity by addressing for one week "E." P. O. Box 3480.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of DIKE, BROS. & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the said firm will be paid by George Morey, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
ISAAC DIKE,
HENRY V. DIKE,
GEORGE MOREY.
Chicago, Sept. 22, 1862.

LOST—A Route Book, belonging to one of the Carriers of the TRIBUNE. It is a list of names and has the name of A. Hawkey on the fly leaf. It was lost on the West side, somewhere north of Lake street. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the TRIBUNE Office.

$10 REWARD.—Strayed from Union Park a two year old Dark Bay Colt, short, thick body small head and very small feet, about fourteen and a half hands high, white spot on his forehead and small stripe on his nose. Anybody able to give information about the Colt will please call at 77 Dearborn street. P. KELLER.

REAL ESTATE WANTED From $25,000 to $30,000 of inside Chicago property wanted for cash. Inquire of GREENE, BENTLEY & REYNOLDS, 112 Dearborn street.

TO EXCHANGE—A Farm of 86 acres in the Southern extreme of Wisconsin, all improved; a never failing spring, &c. Will exchange for House and Lot in Chicago. Also, 80 acres unimproved in Trempeleau County, Wis., for a small house and lot in the city. Inquire of GEO. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 4 Wheeler's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets.

MILITARY GOODS—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S, 156 Lake street.

BOARDING.—A few pleasant, furnished rooms, with board, can be had at No. 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Stock now in and very complete for the
FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE,
All of which are of our own IMPORTATATION, and will be sold low to
Cash and short time buyers.
The attention of
Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers
is respectfully solicited.
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE
ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-kindling
IN THE
LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS.
For sale by
VAN SCHAACK,
47 State Street, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

THE PEACE MAKER
COOK STOVE,
Has six Boiler Holes of Full Size,
And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which ROASTING can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and BROILING be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. Sold by
VAN SCHAACK,
No. 47 STATE STREET.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIRST DISTRICT, ILLINOIS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 20th, 1862.
Public notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the President of the United States, Assessor for the First District of Illinois, which comprises the County of Cook. I have established my office at No. 11 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House, and have appointed Mr. H. H. BRYANT, my Chief Assistant, to whom or myself all parties interested can apply for instructions or information concerning the Excise Tax, passed at the last session of Congress, and approved July 1st, 1862, entitled an Act "To Provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay interest on public debt."
The District has been sub-divided into Eleven Assessment Divisions. The extent of each division and the name of the Assistant Assessor for each is as follows:
Division No. 1 comprises the Town of Hyde Park, the 1st Ward of the City of Chicago, and all that portion of the Town of South Chicago which lies between State street and Lake Michigan. GEORGE ANDERSON, Assistant Assessor, office at P. Shimp's, 167 State street.
Division No. 2 comprises the 2d Ward of the City of Chicago, and that portion of the 3d and 4th Wards lying south of South street, and all that part of the Town of South Chicago which lies west of State street or a line running due south from said street. Ass't Assessors WM. H. H. GRAY and C. R. FIELD, office No. 10 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street.
Division No. 3 comprises all that part of the 3d and 4th Wards of the City of Chicago lying north of South street. HARVEY DANKS, Ass't Assessor, office No. 48 Lasalle street, with N. P. Iglehart.
Division No. 4 comprises the 5th Ward of the City of Chicago, and that portion of the 6th Ward lying south of Kinzie street and west of Reuben street, and all that part of the Town of West Chicago lying between Harrison and Kinzie streets, or a line running due west from them. F. C. BROWN, Ass't Assessor, office No. 68 West Randolph street, in People's G. L. & Coke Company's office.
Division No. 5 comprises the 6th Ward of the City of Chicago, except that portion lying west of Reuben street, and south of Kinzie street, and all that part of the Town of West Chicago lying north of Kinzie street or a line running due west from said street. Ass't Assessor, B. H. BRUNS, office —
Division No. 6 comprises the 7th and 8th Wards of the City of Chicago and the Town of North Chicago. Assistant Assessors, A. H. HOGE and FERD. BECKER, office No. 77 Ewing's Block, corner Clark and North Water streets.
Division No. 7 comprises the 9th Ward of the City of Chicago, and the Town of Lake View. H. W. SCOVILLE, Ass't Assessor, office north-west corner of Kinzie and Rush street, in Drug Store.
Division No. 8 comprises the 10th Ward of the City of Chicago, and all that part of the Town of West Chicago lying south of Harrison street, or a line running due west from said street. WENDELL R. KING, Ass't Assessor, office at F. W. Mansfield's office, on Lumber street corner Twelfth.
Division No. 9 comprises the Towns of Bloom, Rich, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth and Calumet. C. B. SAMMONS, office, Blue Island.
Division No. 10 comprises the Towns of Lake, Lyons, Proviso, Cicero, Leyden and Jefferson. JAMES MYERS, Ass't Assessor, office Town of Lyons.
Division No. 11 comprises the Towns of Barrington, Hanover, Palatine, Wheeling, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, Northfield, New Trier and Evanston. J. W. KINGSLEY, Ass't Assessor, office Town of Barrington.
The annexed list of trades and professions are subject to a License Tax, and are required by the law to obtain this License immediately, under penalty of having the amount of tax for each license increased threefold. The application for license must be made to the Assistant Assessor of the division in which the trade or profession is sought to be prosecuted. The Assistant Assessors of each division will be found at their respective offices each day until the 1st day of October, for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses, and all parties interested must make application within that time. Blank forms of application may be obtained of the Assistant Assessors.
Apothecaries, $10.00; Auctioneers, $20.00; Bankers, $100.00; Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys, for each Table and Alley, $5.00; Brewers, of over 500 barrels, $50.00; less than 500 barrels, $25.00; Cattle Brokers, $10.00; Confectioners, $10.00; Circuses, $50.00; Claim Agents, $10.00; Coal Oil Distillers, $50.00; Dentists, $10.00; Distillers of Spirituous Liquors, over 300 barrels, $50.00; less than 300 barrels, $25.00; Distillers of Apples and Peaches, less than 150 barrels, $12.50; [illegible] Horse Dealers, $10.00; Hotels, according to their class from $5.00 to $200.00; Steamers and Vessels carrying passengers, $25.00; Jugglers, $20.00; Lawyers, $10.00; Livery Stable Keepers, $10.00; [illegible] Patent Agents, $10.00; Pawnbrokers, $50.00; Pedlars, according to their class, from $5.00 to $20.00; Photographers, according to receipts, from $10.00 to $25.00; Physicians, $10.00; Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, of 300 barrels or less, $20.00; for each additional 300 barrels or fractional part thereof, $20.00; Retail Dealers, except of Liquors, $10.00; Retail Dealers of Liquors, $20.00; Rope Walkers, $10.00; Surgeons, $10.00; Tallow Chandlers, $10.00; Theatres, $100.00; Tobacconists, $10.00; Wholesale Dealers, except in Liquors, $50.00; Wholesale Dealers in Liquors, $100.00.
PHILLIP WADSWORTH,
Assessor 1st District, Illinois, office No. 11 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House.

New Advertisements.

WORSTED GOODS!
A Splendid Assortment
AT
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

DRESS GOODS!
NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS.
Merchants will consult their advantage by examining our stock and prices.

PRINTS
AND
DOMESTICS,
AT THE
LOWEST FIGURES
IN THIS MARKET.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
72, 74 & 76 Lake Street.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH
Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
42, 44 & 46
WABASH AVENUE.
Have in store the
LARGEST STOCK
Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago consisting of
DOMESTICS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—(VERY CHEAP.)
Cloths & Cassimeres,
All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear.
PRINTS,
Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American and other brands.
DRESS GOODS,
Every variety.
WHITE GOODS.
A full assortment.
Yankee Notions Hosiery!
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c.,
All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Our salesrooms cover a space of 60 by 200 feet—the largest West of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods.
N. B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

LARGE STOCK OF
BOYS'
—AND—
YOUTH'S
CLOTHING,
AT LOW PRICES.
DE GRAFF & POOLE,
No. 86 Randolph street, near Dearborn street.
Pieces furnished to match goods.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 LAKE STREET,
Invite attention to their new styles of
FRENCH CHINA,
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
BRIDGEWOOD & CLARK'S
OPAQUE PORCELAIN,
AND JAS. EDWARDS & SON'S
WHITE GRANITE.
Best quality
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Full weight, consisting in part of Tea Sets, Tea Trays, Cake Baskets, Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.
TABLE CUTLERY,
All qualities.
Fine Blown, Cut and Pressed
GLASSWARE,
At wholesale and retail.

OFFICER'S
MESS CHESTS!
FOR FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS.
Complete, Cheap and Desirable,
—AT—
BOWEN BROTHERS,
72, 74 & 76 Lake Street.

BUFFALO ROBES—Just received a large lot of all the various grades of
BUFFALO ROBES,
Which will be sold at the
Lowest Possible Prices.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
8 LAKE STREET.

THEILMANN'S CAVALRY.—In consequence of a Special Order from the War Department at Washington, the undersigned is authorized to raise a few more Companies for his Battalion. Able bodied men who desire to serve as Cavalry soldiers have a chance to enter at once into active service.
The following Recruiting Officers are appointed to recruit for Company C:
Captain JULIUS OBERSENHEIDE,
First Lieutenant RUDOLPH SCHAUM,
Second Lieutenant HENRY SLEINOFEN.
Recruits desiring to enter this corps can call at the principal office,
North Clark Street, near the Bridge,
where the particulars concerning the bounties paid to each soldier upon entering the service can be obtained. Board and clothing is provided for each man immediately.
CHRIS. THEILEMANN,
Major Commanding Battalion.

NEW FISH AND OYSTER DEPOT.
M. T. AMES
Has just opened at
130 Dearborn street,
Where he will keep constantly on hand Oysters, Keg, Can and Shell Cove Oysters, Sardines, Ocean and Lake Fish, &c., &c. Baltimore Oysters received daily by express from the packers.

SALT! SALT!
20,000 Sacks Ground Alum,
14,000 " Turk's Island,
On hand and arriving. For sale by
PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN,
20 South Water street.

TOILET SOAPS,
TOILET SOAPS,
ENGLISH SOAPS,
FRENCH SOAPS,
AMERICAN SOAPS,
Over 200 Varieties.
All the well known and popular Soaps of [illegible] Low & Son, [illegible] Gosnell, [illegible] & Co., [illegible] Colgate & Co., [illegible] Brown & Co., &c., &c.
OLD AND GENUINE.
SMITH & DWYER, 92 & 94 Lake st.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

From all quarters of the State we continue to receive assurances that the War Democrats are deeply dissatisfied with the doings of the late Tory, mis-named Democratic, Convention at Springfield, and that they are breaking out or overleaping the barriers that party organization has set up, in such numbers that the result of the contest in November can be a matter of no doubt if the friends of the Union and Constitution do half their duty before that contest comes off. We entreat them in every county that this paper will reach to wake up the importance of their work, and by close compact and early organization insure the result that *must be* attained. Now is the time to begin. The Knights of the Golden Circle are already at work.

THE SITUATION.

"Yes," said a Tory, in conversation with one of the editors of this paper, a day or two ago, "yes, we will carry this next Congress, and then we will put the d—ned "Abolitionists just where we want them. "We will hang every mother's son of "them!"

We have this to say: Gentlemen, carry the Congress if you can, but do it without any threats of throat-cutting or hanging. Should you happen to be unsuccessful, your chickens may come home to roost. Or should you be too rampant your leaders may adorn a lamp post before the day of voting comes. The Republicans, or, if the phrase is any more obnoxious, the Abolitionists, do not propose to make war upon anybody but the secessionists; but be warned in time, they do not propose to act the part of the Girondists and have their weazens slit without giving the enemy the best fight in the shop. They want peace if they can have it; but if war at home must come, they are ready to begin. They wait your pleasure. That's all.

OUR PAROLED TROOPS.

The rebels have adopted a method of capturing Federal forts, posts, stockades and detachments that is working to a charm for them. It consists in marching to the vicinity of a Federal force, throwing a few shells at them, exchanging a few volleys, making some threatening demonstrations of storming the place; then sending in a summons to surrender, offering instant parole with side arms and personal effects and a safe escort to the Federal lines. The temptation to accept such terms, proves irresistable in far too many instances. The troops that thus surrender, are relieved from farther duty and danger, are sent North, where *they continue to draw pay and rations with nothing to do.*

The War Department ought to discourage this business, by at least stopping their pay from the hour of the surrender. Within the last three months not less than 25,000 federal soldiers have surrendered to the secesh and accepted their immediate parole, and in not one such instance was the surrender preceded by a manly resistance, such as the country has a right to expect at the hands of its soldiers.

THE ONLY SAFE POLICY.

The readers of the TRIBUNE will bear witness that it has uniformly maintained the opinion that emancipation was the only policy that would prevent the transfer of a large negro population from the South to the North. We have held that the climate, productions and associations of the South were such that the emancipated slave, when once rid of the fear that he could be again reduced to bondage, would not willingly quit it—that all his preferences, as a free man, confident of the continued enjoyment of his natural rights, would be for the home of his childhood, the sunny sky and mild temperature of the slave States, and the people and the labor to which he was most accustomed. We have contended that nothing but slavery could make him accept the climate and social conditions of the free States, and that were the South open to free colored men, under trusted guaranties of their personal security against man-stealing, the North would be cleared of the blacks who now endure its rigors rather than incur the risk of perpetual and galling servitude.

The news from Cairo confirms us in these often expressed opinions; and it ought to convince the most skeptical that we are now, as we have all the while been, right. The telegraph tells us that the colored men and women who have long hung upon Gen. Grant's army, near enough to headquarters to be secure against capture, are making into Cairo by thousands, and that the government is sorely puzzled how to provide for them. The plan is not more simple than effective: when the army again turns its front southward, let it conquer and emancipate as it goes, and not only will each district and State, once purged of the cause of the rebellion, remain loyal, but every black man who now finds his safety in flight, will return to the home, and probably to the plough and furrow that he left. Any other course will deluge the North with a population against which the blind and unreasoning prejudices of our people are already too much excited. Mark the prediction.

LYING BULLETINS.

Brother Jonathan has always been accused by John Bull of being a braggart. He is charged with boasting that he can whip all creation, but never having done anything to prove it; and always strutting and swelling in the most absurd and offensive way. It must indeed be admitted that the Yankee is of a sanguine temperament, with large hope, and is ever gazing into a most gorgeous and rosy vision of the future. Sometimes we know that his boundless faith and intense self-confidence betray him into the cherishing of great expectations, which coming events dash very rudely to the ground, leaving him overwhelmed with grief and humiliation. But we do not seem to learn much by such lessons however bitter; and although to-day made sick by the enormous pile of false victories, and imaginary successes, with which our credulous vanity has been stuffed; we shall be just as ready to swallow to-morrow the same absurd rumors and bloated reports, of battles won and glory gained, though just as lying and equally pernicious. Indeed we hardly know anything more mischievous than the effects produced by the exaggeration of real successes, and the enormous inventions of false ones, with which the telegraph wires have, during the last week, been crowded; and the big and swelling bulletins with which the journals have misled the people.

After such imaginary victories of enormous and unparalleled proportions, any reasonable and real success seems too small to merit notice; if it does not even shrink entirely out of sight, or appear to be none other than a virtual defeat. When the telegraph proclaims one day that we have taken 40,000 prisoners; and, rising with the occasion, on the next spreads on all the winds the still greater, and equally reliable, tidings that we have now taken 80,000; any ordinary captures, such as made Waterloo or Solferino splendid successes, seem to us no better than disastrous failures. So when rumor fills our ears with the marvelous movements by which the whole rebel army was surrounded, and the magnificent strategy by which they were cut off from the fords, and all bagged with their munitions and supplies, how utterly tame, if not absolutely contemptible, sounds to us the simple truth, that after a fierce struggle from daylight till dark, the most heroic fighting and endurance, with a courage and devotion worthy of all praise and gratitude, our noble army gained a victory. The lying telegraphs and the swaggering bulletins are begetting a feeling of dissatisfaction with any ordinary success, and a resolution to keep back from our brave soldiers and their able commanders that just meed of admiration and praise that they have fairly won, and which it is both mean and cruel to withhold. This taking prisoners by the fifty thousands; bagging whole armies in one day's sport; or ending the rebellion by one crushing blow, are only fond fancies and dissolving visions, springing from distempered brains; and however wide they may be spread by telegraph, or however largely printed on bulletin boards, can lead to nothing but grievous disappointment, and, perhaps, serious disaster.

Still it is comforting to see, however preposterous it may be at times, the boundless confidence we have in our success, and irrepressible conviction that we can trample down, beat clear under, and utterly crush out this rebellion. There is something cheering also in the exhibition of this confident belief in our tremendous strength, and irresistible valor, which make the bagging of whole armies and the total overthrow of a great power such an easy thing, and just what we may expect to hear of, some pleasant day this autumn. It must be gratifying to the army to know that such is our faith in their strength and prowess, that we expect them to do better and more than any other army since the world began has been able to do. They must all be glad to know our good opinion of them, and cheered by it, will go on to do all they can, in the same spirit of resolution and devotion they have always shown; will still keep on beating the foe, and advancing the flag of the Union until it floats over every State. But they, we are assured, must also feel that we are cherishing very great expectations, if we suppose they can take as many prisoners as the telegraph can; or bag the whole rebel army at once in the same way the bulletin has. And we doubt not that the army will most earnestly protest, as they have the best right to do, against the meanness and injustice, which denies them full credit for all their toils and sacrifices, every daring act and noble effort, though they may not come quite up to the overgrown standard of the telegraph, or fail to meet all the preposterous wishes and absurd hopes of those who feed on rumors, and believe the big-lettered lies of the bulletins.

POLITICAL.

LA SALLE COUNTY.—The Republican county convention met at Ottawa on the 17th. The attendance was large. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State convention: A. A. Fisher, D. D. Hough, James Warnick, Herman Silver, David Strawn, M. Riffle, Jacob Augustine, W. J. Wilson, S. D. Brewster and B. J. Cook. Delegates were also elected to the Congressional convention, which meets at Morris to-day, and they were instructed to vote for B. C. Cook for Congress. The following county ticket was nominated:

Sheriff—William Cullen.
Coroner—T. D. Thompson.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.—The following gentlemen are delegates to the State convention: S. M. Church, Porter Sheldon, A. O Pennoyer, R. J. Cross, and Horace Miller. Hon. Seldon M. Church was nominated for Representative by acclamation.

LAKE COUNTY.—E. P. Ferry, Joseph L. Williams and Joseph Burnett were elected delegates to the State convention. Delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial convention were also appointed. The following county ticket was nominated:

Representative—E. M. Haines of Waukegan.
Sheriff—P. A. Brown of Warren.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Burnett of Vernon.

WILL COUNTY.—The Republicans of Will county have nominated John Reed for sheriff and Charles Drummond for coroner. Delegates were appointed to the Congressional convention, and instructed to vote for Hon. J. O. Norton.

FULTON COUNTY.—J. W. Ingersoll, A. C. Babcock, J. B. Kelley, Hugh LaMarter, Henry Phelps, Ira T. Elrod, C. Bronson and Joseph Mershon, are delegates to the Republican State convention.

Maine Election.

Returns from 348 towns give a total vote for governor as follows:

Coburn (Republican)		42,913
Bradbury (Peace Democrat)	30,466	
Jameson (Democrat)	6,738	—37,204
Coburn's majority		5,709

Coburn's majority will be about 7,000, and his plurality over Bradbury about 14,000. The vote this year will be about 13,000 short of that of last. Probably 10,000 of this deficiency is from Republicans who have gone to the war.

Gen. Mansfield.

The telegraph has announced the melancholy intelligence that Brigadier General Joseph K. F. Mansfield was killed in the battle of Wednesday in front of Sharpsburg, Md. He was a veteran in the service; born in Connecticut in 1803; graduated at West Point in 1822; served as lieutenant sixteen years; was made captain in 1838; served under Gen. Taylor in Mexico; was breveted major for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Brown; was breveted lieutenant colonel after the battle of Monterey; was appointed inspector general of the United States army in 1853; commanded the forces for the defense of Washington in April of last year. He was assigned to the command of the forces upon the Peninsula, in front of Richmond, during the past winter, and was stationed at Newport News. He remained there until a few weeks ago, when he was recalled to Washington, and placed at the head of a division under McClellan. He was one of the bravest and most accomplished of our generals, and his loss will be a severe calamity to the country.

Col. Capron—An Experienced Officer.

It will appear by the following extract from the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, of this city, a very influential journal, one of whose editors is an old personal friend of Col. Horace Capron, that the Illinois Light Cavalry is fortunate in having assigned as its commander a man of more than ordinary qualifications for the post. He is, it seems no mere paper colonel, and has the very best of blood in his veins:

> "We see it announced that Colonel H. Capron and Mr. J. W. Parish, of Peoria, have received authority from the war department to raise a regiment of cavalry in the State for the State at large.
>
> "We have seen Col. Capron at the head of a magnificent cavalry corps under his command in Maryland, and we heartily advise and recommend all our readers who may prefer this branch of the army, to enlist under his guidance; every inch a soldier and a complete gentleman, he will see to the comfort and efficiency of his men.
>
> "Success to Col. Capron and his regiment. He is of Revolutionary stock; his father, Dr. Capron of Newberg, New York, was with Gen. Washington when he crossed the North River, on taking leave of the army at New York. The stock continues good. The colonel's two sons were among the first to enlist when the war opened, and the colonel would ere this have been in the fray if the government had needed cavalry, for which he is specially qualified."

In relation to one of the two sons above alluded to—Horace—it may be mentioned that, having enlisted as a private in the 8th Illinois cavalry, such have been his efficiency and bravery that he has risen to an honorable position in his company, having been recommended for a commission, and been presented with a medal by his commanding general for special acts of heroism. So that the Revolutionary stock is not degenerating in this instance.

From Richmond.

Private advices from Richmond say that the rebel steamer Merrimac No. 2 is entirely completed, with the exception of a little joiner work, and will be ready for action this week. We learn also that sutler's goods are now plenty in Richmond, traders having but little difficulty in getting them from Washington. Salt is also now abundant, and the crops are good. On the whole, the feeling there is cheerful, though Henry A. Wise is very desponding, as he thinks the management of the war is in wrong hands. Richmond traders were buying up United States treasury notes at a premium, to pay for goods purchased in Washington and Baltimore. Since Gen. McClellan has resumed command of our army, the national prisoners in Richmond are treated with much less rigor.

A "Stonewall" Regiment.

One of the new regiments from Michigan (the 17th) during one of the recent engagements in Maryland, after fighting like veterans, fell short of ammunition. Instead of hunting over the field for the proper officer to write them an order for a new supply, as has been always the case heretofore in the army of the Potomac, they cooly marched to the army wagons, replenished their cartridge boxes and returning to the strife, charged over a stone wall upon Drayton's South Carolina brigade, which they about annihilated. The 17th Michigan is the "Stonewall" regiment, and the South Carolinians will long remember with grief these "raw recruits from country towns."

The Privateer "290."

It was announced a few weeks since that the formidable English-built rebel steamer "290," or Alabama, had set sail from Liverpool, and the navy department of her advent. The New York *Times* has information that a formidable Anglo-rebel steamer, mounting sixteen guns, has lately run the blockade at Mobile. Curiously enough, the London *Times* stated that this was the very thing she was destined to do, and as her armament was of precisely the same character with that given the new craft, we fear there is only too much truth in the announcement. The worst part of the news is the statement that this vessel had on board 35,000 stand of arms. The chance of a few such successful ventures as this should lessen the wonder people feel at the abundant supply of arms the rebels seem to have, while our own war department can with difficulty arm the new troops now being raised.

The Wholesale Trade of Chicago.

It is marvelous to witness the changes that have taken place within two years in the trade of Chicago, both as to its character and its extent. Houses that then employed less than a dozen hands, now have from fifteen to forty, and are driven harder and more hours in a day, by the increasing tide of commerce that seems to come unbidden, almost, except by the preparations that are made to meet it by our enterprising merchants.

Any leading house in either branch of trade will foot up in a week's sales at the present time, an amount equal to their monthly sales in 1859, during the same period. The bulk of sales are for cash also, while formerly nearly all transactions were on time.

Then, merchants got large bills, coming to market only twice or thrice in a year. Now they come, in many instances, as often as once a month,—all of which goes to establish the fact that the best trade is concentrating here, and that a very much larger extent of country is represented than at any time in our history. We are proud to chronicle such evidences of the energy of our merchants, and of the appreciation of country dealers of the advantages of a home market. It is proper, however, to state that the constantly rising markets of the seaboard have had much to do with this result.

Our heaviest dealers have bought largely for the fall and winter trade, very early in the season, enabling them to sell in Chicago below New York prices of same date. Quotations here and in New York, for three months past, carefully compared, will show quite a margin in favor of Chicago.

We have taken pains to visit many of our leading jobbers, and find that they are in full supply and ready to keep up this programme during the fall.

The results of the war have only begun to be realized on the cotton goods markets. If peace were declared to-day, the supply of raw material is so light that no permanent reduction could be made in prices, though the moral effect of such an event might produce a downward tendency for a short period. A new crop of cotton must be raised before cotton goods can possibly decline to any extent. When that will take place, the Lord only knows; and when it is placed beyond a contingency as to time, the derangement of finances, and everything pertaining to its growth in the South, are such, that a very small crop comparatively must be the result of the first year's labors. We must, therefore, expect large prices for a long time to come, for cotton goods.

Gallantry of the 12th Illinois Cavalry.

On the 7th inst., Lieut. Col. Hasbrouck Davis, in command of a detachment of the 12th Illinois cavalry, on outpost duty about four miles from Martinsburg, was attacked by the famous Ashby cavalry. The command of Col. Davis numbered eighty in all, while the rebel cavalry were some 400 strong. The enemy endeavored, by firing from behind fences, barns, &c., to annihilate our force, whereupon Col. Davis ordered a charge, and our men, with drawn sabres, drove the whole rebel force many miles, shouting, as they skedaddled down the road, "The Yankees will be in Winchester in half an hour." Our men killed some twenty-five and captured near fifty, including arms, horses and equipments for a cavalry company. Among the captured were a rebel captain and major. On our side, Capt. Grosvenor was severely wounded in the chest, but we are glad to say not dangerously.

We learn further that the 12th Illinois cavalry, under command of Col. Davis, bore an important part in the column, 1,500 strong, with a Maryland company in front as guides, that got leave from Col. Miles to cut their way out from Harper's Ferry. Col. Voss commanded the whole column. They left, feeling that they had a difficult and dangerous task before them; but every man in the 12th was equal to it. They moved along the Potomac under the overhanging and gloomy rocks and mountains, plunged through gorges, and at last reached the free fields once more. Strange to say, they found no obstructions, and met but three pickets, whom they drove in with the loss of only one horse, in getting through the investing force at Harper's Ferry. They then penetrated Lee's army, as it lay stretched from Boonsboro to Williamsport. The guides led them through corn-fields and farm-yards, and around several camps, till they arrived at the Williamsport pike, one mile from the ferry, where the enemy's camp-fires could be seen. They intercepted on this pike the baggage train of Lee's retreating army, and captured forty-eight wagons and 100 prisoners.

Gen. Reno's Last Words.

When Gen. Reno fell at the battle of Catoctin Hill, Gen. Sturges was within a few yards of him. These generals were bosom friends: had been classmates at West Point, and graduated together. When Reno fell, Sturgis ran to his assistance, had him picked up, and said, "Jesse are you badly wounded?" To which he replied: "Yes, Sam, I am a dead man." Gen. Sturgis had him placed upon a litter and carried to the rear, where he died in an hour. His last words before leaving the battle field, were: "Boys, I can be with you no longer in body, but I am with you in spirit."

Kansas.

The Republican State Convention met at Topeka on the 18th, and nominated the Hon. Thomas Carney. The vote on the first ballot, Mr. Carney had 42 votes to 31 for other candidates. The nomination was made unanimous.

"The Methodist Regiment."

The following is a list of the field, staff and company officers of the 73d regiment of Illinois volunteers, known as the "Methodist Preacher Regiment," now stationed at Camp Russell, near Covington, Kentucky:

Colonel—Rev. James F. Jaquess, D. D., late President Quincy College.
Lieutenant Colonel—Rev. B. F. Northcott.
Major—Rev. Wm. A. Preston.
Adjutant—R. R. Randall.
Surgeon—Dr. G. O. Pond.
Assistant Surgeons—Dr. R. E. Stevenson, and Dr. B. Bresson.
Chaplain—Rev. John L Bayer.
Quartermaster—Jas. W. L. Slakens.
Company A—Capt. W. E. Smith.
Company B—Capt. Rev. W. B. M. Colt.
Company C—Capt. Rev. P. McNutt.
Company D—Capt. Thos. Motherspan.
Company E—Capt. Wilson Burroughs.
Company F—Capt. Rev. Geo. Montgomery.
Company G—Capt. John Sutton.
Company H—Capt. Rev. Jas. J. Davidson.
Company I—Capt Rev. Peter Wallace.
Company K—Rev. R. H. Laughlin.

Being thus officered, we may rest assured they are a good set of boys.

Wisconsin Legislature.

The Assembly spent the day in committee of the whole, on the bill allowing the soldiers to vote. Most of the time was occupied by frivolous amendments offered by the opponents of the bill, and the consequent voting and discussion to which they gave rise. An amendment allowing polls to be opened for companies, the officers to act as inspectors, was adopted.

☞ The *Atlantic Monthly* for October has the following articles:—Autumnal Tints, by the late Henry D. Thoreau; David Gaunt, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills;" Euphorian, by Bayard Taylor; House-Building, by J. Elliot Cabot: Mr. Axtell; Leamington Spa, by Nathaniel Hawthorn; Sanitary Condition of the Army, by Edward Jarvis, M. D.; An Arab Welcome, by T. B. Aldrich; Elizabeth Sara Sheppard; A Niche in the Heart, by the author of "Charles Auchester;" Resources of the South, by E. H. Derby; The Battle Autumn of 1862, by John G. Whittier; Reviews and Literary Notices.

Mr. Thoreau's article is exceedingly pleasant reading, and is timely. Mr. Taylor's poem was suggested and written on the death of a young son of his brother-poet, R. H. Stoddard. It is a touching dirge upon a child of many hopes. The article on the sanitary condition of the army is elaborate and careful. "The Resources of the South" presents a very discouraging view of the provender and clothing capacities of the rebels, and concludes by protesting against colonization, and favoring the settlement of our Africans on the coast region of the South.

☞ A large meeting of the religious citizens of Kankakee, was held on the 14th inst., at the First Presbyterian Church. Hon. C. R. Starr presided. The Chicago memorial and resolutions were then read, discussed at considerable length, and adopted by a very large majority.

COTTON.—G. N. Halsey has raised this year a very good sample of cotton in Kankakee county in this State. There is an immense amount of cotton—the genuine Dixie article—passing up on the Illinois Central railroad these days.

EMANCIPATION MEMORIAL.

Report of the Delegation to President Lincoln.

The undersigned, appointed (with two other gentlemen who were unable to act) to present to President Lincoln the memorial in favor of national emancipation adopted by the public meeting of Christians of all denominations held in Bryan Hall, Chicago, on Sabbath evening, Sept. 7th, 1862, would respectfully report:

We reached the city of Washington on Thursday morning, Sept. 11th, but were delayed two days before arrangements could be made for a suitable interview with the president, which was at last accomplished through the kind services of Hon. Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy.

The president received us courteously, and gave the fullest opportunity to discharge the duty assigned. He listened with fixed attention while the memorial was read by the chairman of the delegation, who added a few words to express the deep interest felt in the president by the religious community, as manifested in the many prayers offered in his behalf from the day of his election to the present hour, and to explain the pressure of feeling that caused those prayers to be followed by a memorial expressive of their solemn convictions of national duty and necessity. He observed that in doing this the memorialists believe that they discharge their solemn obligations as Christian citizens, which is all they seek, having no desire to dictate to their chief magistrate, who has his own responsibility to God, the nation and the world. The time of presenting the memorial might seem inauspicious, in view of recent disasters, which make the authority of the government in the slave States less extensive and influential than before. But the memorialists believe these disasters to be tokens of Divine displeasure, calling for new and advanced action by the president in behalf of the country—such as would indicate national repentance for the sin of oppression; and he must see that if success in our military affairs was supposed to render such action unnecessary, and defeat to make it unavailing, then duty becomes an idle word, and God's voice of remonstrance and warning an unmeaning utterance.

The delegation presented, at the same time, a memorial of similar import drawn in German and in English, and signed by a number of our German citizens, which was placed in their hands on leaving home.

After a moment's silence the president answered, and, as we waited upon him in a public capacity, as a delegation from a large body of the people, to learn his views on a grave, political and moral subject which is profoundly agitating the nation, we suppose the reply belongs as properly to those whom we represented, as to ourselves. We give it, therefore, with some degree of fullness, accurately in substance, and often in the very words which fell from his lips. The president made his observations deliberately and with well chosen language, speaking in an earnest and often solemn manner, as one impressed with the weight of the theme, yet at times making a characteristically shrewd remark with a pleasant air. He commenced by saying:

"The subject presented in the memorial is one upon which I have thought much for weeks past, and I may even say for months. I am approached with the most opposite opinions and advice, and that by religious men, who are equally certain that they represent the Divine will. I am sure that either the one or the other class is mistaken in that belief, and perhaps in some respects both. I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say, that if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others, on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me. For, unless I am more deceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter. *And if I can learn what it is, I will do it!* These are not, however, the days of miracles, and I suppose it will be granted, that I am not to expect a direct revelation. I must study the plain, physical facts of the case, ascertain what is possible, and learn what appears to be wise and right. The subject is difficult, and good men do not agree. For instance, the other day four gentlemen of standing and intelligence (naming one or two of the number) from New York, called, as a delegation, on business connected with the war; but, before leaving, two of them earnestly beset me to proclaim general emancipation, upon which the other two at once attacked them! You know, also, that the last session of Congress had a decided majority of anti-slavery men, yet they could not unite on this policy. And the same is true of the religious people. Why, the rebel soldiers are praying with a great deal more earnestness, I fear, than our own troops, and expecting God to favor their side; for one of our soldiers, who had been taken prisoner, told Senator Wilson, a few days since, that he met with nothing so discouraging, as the evident sincerity of those he was among, in their prayers. But we will talk over the merits of the case.

"What *good* would a proclamation of emancipation from me do; especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet! Would *my word* free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the constitution in the rebel States? Is there a single court, or magistrate, or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think, it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of rebel masters, who come within our lines. Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us. [The president could not have meant to deny the well known fact, that the slaves have come to us in vast numbers whenever the way was open; but only that he could not trace the influence of that law.] And suppose they could be induced by a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw themselves upon us, *what should we do with them?* How can we feed and care for such a multitude? General Butler wrote me, a few days since, that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him, than to all the white troops under his command. They *eat* and that is all: though it is true, General Butler is feeding the whites also, by the thousand; for it nearly amounts to a famine there. If, now, the pressure of the war should call off our forces from New Orleans, to defend some other point, what is to prevent the masters from reducing the blacks to slavery again; for I am told that whenever the rebels take any blacks prisoners, free or slave, they immediately auction them off! They did so with those they took from a boat that was aground on the Tennessee River, a few days ago. And then *I am very ungenerously attacked for it!* For instance, when after the late battles at and near Bull Run, an expedition went out from Washington under a flag of truce, to bury the dead and bring in the wounded, and the rebels seized the blacks who went along to help, and sent them into slavery, Horace Greely said in his paper, that the government would probably do nothing about it. What *could* I do? (Here your delegation suggested, that this was a gross outrage on a flag of truce, which covers and protects all over which it waves, and that whatever he could do if *white* men had been similarly detained, he could do in this case.)

"Now then, tell me, if you please, what possible result of good would follow the issuing of such a proclamation as you desire? Understand, *I raise no objections against it, on legal or constitutional grounds;* for as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy. Nor do I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South. I view the matter as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion."

Thus invited, your delegation very willingly made reply, to the following effect; it being understood, that a portion of the remarks were intermingled by the way of conversation with those of the president just given.

We observed (taking up the president's ideas in order) that good men indeed differed in their opinions on this subject; nevertheless *the truth was somewhere*, and it was a matter of solemn moment for him to ascertain it; that we had not been so wanting in respect alike to ourselves and to him, as to come a thousand miles to bring merely *our opinion* to be set over against the *opinion* of other parties; that the memorial contained facts, principles and arguments, which appealed to the intelligence of the president and to his faith in Divine Providence. That he could not deny that the Bible denounced oppression as one of the highest of crimes, and threatened divine judgments against nations that practice it; that our country had been exceedingly guilty in this respect, both at the North and South; that our just punishment has come by a slaveholder's rebellion; that the virus of secession is found wherever the virus of slavery extends and no farther; so that there is the amplest reason for expecting to avert Divine judgments by putting away the sin, and for hoping to remedy the national troubles by striking at their cause.

We observed farther, that we freely admitted the probability, and even the certainty, that God would reveal the path of duty to the president as well as to others, provided he sought to learn it in the appointed way; but as according to his own remark, Providence wrought by means and not miraculously, it might be, God would use the suggestions and arguments of other minds to secure that result. We felt the deepest personal interest in the matter as of national concern, and would fain aid the thoughts of our president by communicating the convictions of the Christian community from which we came, with the ground upon which they were based.

That it was true, he could not now enforce the constitution at the South; but we could see in that fact no reason whatever for not proclaiming emancipation, but rather the contrary. The two appealed to different classes; the latter would aid, and in truth was necessary to re-establish the former; and the two could be made operative together, as fast as our armies fought their way southward; while we had yet to hear that he proposed to abandon the constitution because of the present difficulty of enforcing it.

As to the inability of Congress to agree on this policy at the late session, it was quite possible, in view of subsequent events, there might be more unanimity at another meeting. The members have met their constituents and learned of marvelous conversions to the wisdom of emancipation, especially since late reverses have awakened thought as to the extreme peril of the nation, and made bad men as well as good men realize that we have to deal with God in this matter. Men of the most opposite previous views, were now uniting in calling for this measure.

That to proclaim emancipation, would secure the sympathy of Europe and the whole civilized world, which now saw no other reason for the strife than national pride and ambition, an unwillingness to abridge our domain and power. No other step would be so potent to prevent foreign intervention.

Furthermore, it would send a thrill through the entire North, firing every patriotic heart, giving the people a glorious principle for which to suffer and to fight, and assuring them that the work was to be so thoroughly done, as to leave our country free forever from danger and disgrace in this quarter.

We added, that when the proclamation should become widely known, (as the law of Congress has not been) it would withdraw the slaves from the rebels, leaving them without laborers, and giving us both *laborers and soldiers*. That the difficulty experienced by General Butler and other generals, arose from the fact that *half-way measures could never avail*. It is the inherent vice of half-way measures, that they create as many difficulties as they remove. It is folly merely to receive and feed the slaves. They should be welcomed and *fed*, and then, according to Paul's doctrine, that they who eat must work, be made to labor and to fight, *for their liberty and ours*. With such a policy, the blacks would be no encumbrance, and their rations no waste. In this respect we should follow the ancient maxim, and learn of the enemy. What the rebels most fear is what we should be most prompt to do; and what they most fear is evident, from the hot haste with which, on the first day of the present session of the rebel congress, bills were introduced threatening terrible vengeance if we used the blacks in the war.

The president rejoined from time to time in about these terms: "I admit that slavery is the root of the rebellion, or at least its *sine qua non*. The ambition of politicians may have instigated them to act, but they would have been impotent without slavery as their instrument. I will also concede that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition. I grant further that it would help *somewhat* at the North, though not so much, I fear, as you and those you represent imagine. Still, some additional strength would be added in that way to the war. And then unquestionably it would weaken the rebels by drawing off their laborers, which is of great importance; but I am not so sure we could do much with the blacks. If we were to arm them, I fear that in a few weeks the arms would be in the hands of the rebels; and indeed thus far we have not had arms enough to equip our white troops. I will mention another thing, though it meet only your scorn and contempt. There are 50,000 bayonets in the Union armies from the Border Slave States. It would be a serious matter if, in consequence of a proclamation such as you desire, they should go over to the rebels. I do not think they all would,—not so many indeed as a year ago, or as six months ago—not so many to-day as yesterday. Every day increases their Union feeling. They are also getting their pride enlisted, and want to beat the rebels. Let me say one thing more: I think you should admit that we already have an important principle to rally and unite the people in the fact that constitutional government is at stake. This is a fundamental idea, going down about as deep as anything."

We answered that, being fresh from the people, we were naturally more hopeful than himself as to the necessity and probable effect of such a proclamation. The value of constitutional government is indeed a grand idea for which to contend; but the people know that *nothing else has put constitutional government in danger but slavery*; that the toleration of that aristocratic and despotic element among our free institutions was the inconsistency that had nearly wrought our ruin and caused free government to appear a failure before the world, and therefore the people demand emancipation to preserve and perpetuate constitutional government. Our idea would thus be found to go deeper than his, and to be armed with corresponding power. ("Yes," interrupted Mr. Lincoln, "that is the true ground of our difficulties.") That a proclamation of general emancipation, giving "Liberty and Union" as the national watchword, would rouse the people and rally them to his support beyond any thing yet witnessed—appealing alike to conscience, sentiment and hope. He must remember, too, that present manifestations are no index of what would then take place. If the leader will but utter a trumpet call, the nation will respond with patriotic ardor. No one can tell the power of the right word from the right man, to develop the latent fire and enthusiasm of the masses. ("I know it," exclaimed Mr. Lincoln.")

That good sense must of course be exercised in drilling, arming and using black, as well as white troops, to make them efficient; and that in a scarcity of arms, it was at least worthy of inquiry, whether it were not wise to place a portion of them in the hands of those nearest to the seat of the rebellion, and able to strike the deadliest blow.

That in case of a proclamation of emancipation, we had no fear of serious injury from the desertion of border State troops. The danger was greatly diminished, as the president had admitted. But let the desertions be what they might, the increased spirit of the North would replace them two to one. One State alone, if necessary would compensate the loss, were the whole 50,000 to join the enemy. The struggle has gone too far, and cost too much treasure and blood, to allow of a partial settlement. Let the line be drawn at the same time between freedom and slavery, and between loyalty and treason. The sooner we know who are our enemies the better.

In bringing our interview to a close, after an hour of earnest and frank discussion, of which the foregoing is a specimen, Mr. Lincoln remarked: "Do not misunderstand me, because I have mentioned these objections. They indicate the difficulties that have thus far prevented my action in some such way as you desire. I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter under advisement. And I can assure you, that the subject is on my mind, by day and night, more than any other. Whatever shall appear to be God's will, I will do. I trust, that in the freedom with which I have canvassed your views, I have not in any respect injured your feelings.

We assured him that he had not, and expressed our hope that in honest endeavors to express and defend our convictions, we had not been wanting in due respect for our chief magistrate. Bidding him farewell, we commended him to the gracious guidance of God, having faith that, if the memorial and our added interview had thrown into the trembling scales but a single grain of truth that might aid in the preponderance of justice and humanity, our mission would not prove to be in vain.

WM. W. PATTON,
JOHN DEMPSTER.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1862.

THE GERMANS OF NEW YORK AND THE WAR.

Twenty Thousand Germans Enlisted in this City—Heavy Losses in the Field—The Recruiting Movement.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The German recruiting movement which is now in progress in this city brings prominently before the public not only the fact of the large losses that have been sustained by the regiments whose ranks it is proposed to fill up, but the truth—not heretofore fully appreciated—that of the regiments organized in this city, not less than seventeen were enlisted from among the Germans. Almost without exception they entered the field with full ranks of 1,000 men each. These 17,000 volunteers, forming one cavalry, two artillery and fourteen infantry regiments, by no means comprise all the Germans who have entered the ranks. While it is true that a few of the men who enlisted in the German organizations belonged to other European nations, it is equally certain that scarcely a regiment has been formed in this city without embodying some of the German element; and it is fair to assume that it has contributed 20,000 to 25,000 men to the ranks.

The losses of the seventeen regiments have reached at least 5,000 men. Gen. Sigel states the losses of the eight New York regiments which were in his corps at no less than 3,000. The valor of these regiments and their important services will not be questioned.

Within the past two few days—since the 26th ultimo—about 500 recruits have been procured under the direction of the German War Committee, and through the efforts of Capt. Krehbiel, at the "General Recruiting office for Major General Sigel's Corps d'Armee *und die alten deutchen Regimenter*, New York, 98 Bowery." The work of recruiting progresses finely. The aggregate amount of the bounties paid is one $154, including $25 from a private fund subscribed by our German citizens; and special exertions are making to bring into the ranks all who can be prevailed upon to enlist.

The movement is daily assuming greater proportions. The Germans are entering fully into the spirit of the war—in the language of one of their representative men, they "will never cease their efforts while a rebel is in arms." They are coming from Europe to join the army of the Union. Scarcely a vessel arrives from Hamburg or Bremen without recruits for Sigel from the "radicals" of Germany, who sympathized with him in his exile, and who propose to fight with him for liberty in America. Though none of these men so far arrived are wealthy, a few of them have utterly refused to accept of a bounty for enlistment, and suggest that the money be given to those who fight for pay, or to the families of the volunteers. A large majority of those who enlist in this city are married men, and need the funds.

Gen. Fremont.

[From the N. Y Tribune]

The *Herald*—which for a year past has been threatening at intervals a military usurpation whereby Congress should be dispersed and the government reconstructed under the pressure of 300,000 bayonets—which but last week called upon Gen. McClellan to dictate by the sword a recast of the cabinet on a purely Crittenden basis, all "radicals" being inexorably excluded—now starts a roorback importing that

> "Most astounding disclosures have been made here (Washington) to-day, by letters and verbal communications from prominent politicians, showing that a vast conspiracy has been set on foot by the radicals of the Fremont faction to depose the present administration, and place Fremont at the head of a provisional government; in other words to make him military dictator. One of those letters asserts that one feature of this conspiracy is the proposed meeting of the governors of the Northern states to request President Lincoln to resign, to enable them to carry out their scheme. The writer, in conclusion, says Gov. Andrew and Senator Wilson are at work, and they are probably at the bottom of the movement. From other well-informed sources it is learned that 80,000 volunteers, proposed to be raised under the auspices of the New York National Union Defense Committee, were intended to be a nucleus for the organization of this Fremont conspiracy."

There is more of this wretched stuff, but the above is a dose for the strongest stomachs. The rest is but amplification.

We do not suppose that any one not an idiot can require any contradiction of this babble. It is too absurd for serious refutation. But Gen. Fremont is now in this city, anxiously awaiting a call to the field from the war department, and never dreaming of any other service than that which the constitutional government of the United States may at any moment require of him. If we were at liberty, to state the field of operations wherein he hopes to be employed, no further refutation of the above calumny, so far as it may affect him, could be needed.

PRICE OF SUBSTITUTES IN HARTFORD.—In Hartford, Conn., where drafting has commenced, the price of substitutes has ranged from $200 to $535. On Monday, out of 112 sent to camp, thirty were substitutes. The price is now down to $50.

☞ Judge Manierre, at the request of the bar of Lake county, has postponed the September term of the supreme court of that county until the next regular term. This is done on account of the necessary absence of a large number of suitors in suppressing the rebellion.

SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Union Convention—New Candidates for Congressman at Large—A Damper on the War News from the East—The Northwestern K. G. C. Conspiracy—Trouble Feared in some Southern Counties—The Anti-War Democratic Papers to Blame—A Present from Quincy McNeil—Complaints from Buell's Army—A Union Secret Society in opposition to the K. G. C.—The Weather &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 22, 1862.

The Union Convention, to be held here on the 24th inst., continues to attract attention. The principal interest appears to be centered in the Congressman at large. Three new names have been added to the list of candidates—Hon. Anson S. Miller, of Winnebago, Hon. Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby and Hon John Dean Caton of the Supreme Bench. The two last gentlemen are War Democrats. The first is a sterling Republican. They are all men of ability. Judge Caton is pressed by the Douglas Democrats. He is a thorough going war Democrat, and his position on the Supreme Bench for a number of years is, of course, well known, he having filled it in a very able manner. I think the feeling in favor of a War Democrat for the position grows stronger. The only question among Republicans is, will he not betray us, as those so basely did whom we magnanimously, but foolishly elected to the constitutional convention? If the Republicans had the assurance that the individual to be nominated would be uncompromisingly faithful to the trust to be reposed in him, they would be perfectly satisfied with a Democrat who would bring strength to the ticket. Thus the old saying—"a scalded dog fears cold water," is fully verified in this instance.

I notice that some of the candidates are already in the city, and that some of the leading War Democrats have letters with their friends defining their position. So that there will not be wanting candidates enough, of every shade of politics, or rather measures, relative to the rebellion. Among those on the ground is Congressman Kellogg. I do not hear that his claims are advocated by any considerable number of those even who call themselves his personal friends.

The rejoicing over McClellan's reported victory has been considerably dampened by the further news that the rebel army has crossed the Potomac in apparently excellent order, and without the loss even of any considerable number of guns, or material generally. Their retreat was certainly as admirable as that of McClellan's much lauded flank movement at Richmond. They had besides a broad and rapid river to cross, and in doing so were compelled to fight back a superior force. Altogether, their generals are considered still to bear off the palm. Nothing could exceed the brilliant series of movements of Jackson, by which he first captured Harper's Ferry, then crossed and re-crossed the Potomac, and finally threw himself between the retreating rebel army and McClellan's forces. It certainly challenges our admiration, placed along side of the imbecility and cowardice of Miles, Ford and others. I think the unreliability of the reports, official and unofficial, from the East, was never so fully demonstrated than in these last battles.

The coincidence in the statement that the rebel commissioners made in Europe some time since, that there existed an open opposition in Northwestern Illinois to the United States government, and the statement made in the affidavit of Mr. Ballard, of the conversation of Jonnson of Galena, confined in Fort Lafayette, is attracting some attention here. Last winter I was informed by one of the members of the constitutional convention, that it was commonly reported that a secret society did exist in Northwestern Illinois, and that its ramifications extended through the counties along the Mississippi, also through the Military Tract region. The gentleman who gave me this information was one of the committee appointed upon the K. G. C. business. He said that many of the men supposed to be in the society had taken fright at the threats of their neighbors, and enlisted for the war, which caused the reports to cease for a while. Can Virgil Hickox's circular through that part of the State have had any connection with this Society?

The Democratic papers, of the anti-war stripe, steadily deny that there are any disloyal persons or societies in this State. What is the meaning then of Hon. John E. Deitrich, in a communication to the Randolph county *Democrat*, quoting the following resolution, adopted at a Democratic county convention held in Randolph county in 1856, which he thinks applicable to the times:

> *Resolved*, That we are opposed to all secret political organizations, and to all proscription of men on account of their religious opinions or place of nativity, and that we consider such secret political organizations in our government, which sanctions the utmost freedom of opinion and action on all political questions, as not only uncalled for, but also dangerous in their tendencies.

Mr. Deitrich, in his communication, hints strongly at the existence of treasonable associations in Southern Illinois. These Vallandigham organs should pitch into him, as they have been into the Republicans.

Again, among the many letters received at the executive department, complaining of such societies, and that the Union people are in fear of their lives and property, was one last week from a leading man at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, in which he stated that a short time since, the flagstaff, bearing the stars and stripes, was cut down and the flag destroyed. A clergyman in the place had his life threatened for remonstrating against the act. He also states that the people fear an opened and armed resistance to the government in a few days.

But are not these anti-war papers doing all they can to breed such disturbances as these? Look at their diatribes against the government, their complaints concerning the necessary taxation to carry on the war, against the issue of treasury notes, also absolutely necessary, against the debt created, also wholly unavoidable if the rebellion is to be put down, &c., &c.

The celebrated Major Quincy McNiel, one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the service, and author of "*that letter*" to the chairman of the committee on military affairs of the constitutional convention which was first published in the TRIBUNE, and which created an immense sensation throughout the State, has sent home a unique present to his native State. It consists of a full suit of a rebel captain's uniform—poor quality blue broadcloth, with an immense quantity of gold lace, on coat and pants. It was forwarded to Secretary of State Hatch, and is on exhibition in his office. In a letter accompanying the present, Quincy says he desires the suit given to the most worthy Democratic member of the late constitutional convention in order to start him in the old clothes business. As to the balance of the crew that tried to force "the thing" upon the State, he thinks they had better quit politics for a living for the future, although the advice he considers almost superfluous as politics has quit them.

Great complaints are being received here from officers and soldiers of Buell's army, respecting his conduct to his men. The following is an extract of a letter, written by a lady of talent and standing in the northern part of this State, to a gentleman in this city. I give it as an act of justice to one of the most gallant regiments in our State, and at the same time the most ill used:

> "I have just received a letter from my son, who is in the 19th regiment Illinois volunteers. He says that Buell withdrew all his forces, leaving no guard for the bridges, and left them to find their way back to Nashville—a mere handful of them, with no protection but the name of terror which the 19th carries. The bridge was burned behind them, another before them, and as they came up to the burning bridge the enemy poured in their murderous volleys, wounding several and killing three. The boys, nothing daunted, drove the enemy, burned the houses near that had sheltered them, got cotton bales and made abutments, and laid across timber and rails and got off their train. My son writes me that they have been so treated that they are perfectly desperate, and nobody but Turchin and Scott can do anything with them. For a time they were kept on half rations, which consisted of mouldy and sometimes wormy crackers, pork, and coffee without sugar. He wrote me that he feared he could not live, so he hired his board for a time at a dollar per day. From other sources I learn that Buell, at this very time, was selling stores to the citizens of Huntsville at a less price than the government paid, and putting the money in his own pocket, which he starved out of our boys. I will not vouch for the last part of the statement, but the other is too well corroborated to discredit. Now, are we to let this man have the lives of our glorious boys in his hands? My son wrote me that slave hunters were permitted to go through the lines hunting negroes, and that he had ample proof of a dozen instances at least. We mothers have given up our sons with a grander heroism than the mothers of Sparta, and we do ask that our ruler shall see that their blood is not spilled for naught. Perhaps I ought to state that the boys of the 19th believe that Buell deliberately laid that plan to secure their destruction, and that the murder of their comrades was really a betrayal by him, which makes him their murderer."

Now, if a tithe of the above be true, Don Carlos Buell deserves to be court martialed and shot. Other letters to the executive assert that hundreds of the men in the Ohio regiments in his division *purposely give themselves up to the enemy as prisoners, in order to be paroled and sent home!*

A secret society for the preservation of the Union, gotten up for the purpose of opposing the machinations of the K. G. C.'s, I understand has been for some time in existence in this city. It has lodges, I learn, in most of the principal points in the State. I have always shunned secret political organizations of any description, but were I to join one at all, I think it would be such an one as this. The object is certainly a good one, however objectionable the means.

The weather here continues very fine. The nights are growing cool, but the days are warm. Yesterday (Thursday) was one of the most beautiful days of the season. The corn crop must be almost out of danger of frost. There will be a great scarcity of labor in this and probably all parts of the State this fall, and doubtless a large quantity of corn will remain out in the fields all winter. ZETA.

Twiggs.

The Little Rock *True Democrat* has the following obituary of Twiggs, showing to what base uses the mother tongue can be put in calling men and things by the wrong names:

> "Gen. Twiggs is dead. He died full of years, and his name is and will be honored by a grateful country. Unlike *the traitor Scott*, he gave up his position as major general in the U. S. army, and sided with the cause of freedom. Let us honor his memory, *for he was a soldier and a patriot*."

ALL READY.—New Jersey's quota of nine months' men, 10,478, have been in camp a fortnight, waiting for arms and equipments.

A LETTER FROM CORINTH.

The Army and the Contrabands.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CORINTH, Sept. 16, 1862.

To-day I visited the "corral" or encampment of negroes, situated about two miles out of town. There are now 2,100 women and children, most of whom came from Iuka, and are now in charge of Rev. J. B. Rogers, chaplain of the 14th Wisconsin. Government furnishes them with rations, but many of them stand in great need of decent clothing. It was to me a dreadful sight to see the poor creatures huddled together in and around a few tents, which, in case of a storm, would afford small protection.

A large number came from Iuka running for their lives. One poor woman is so exhausted that she is not expected to live. She ran all the way with an infant in her arms. The distance is something over twenty miles. Chaplain Rogers informed me that it is proposed to ship them to Columbus, Ky., and that probably it would be so decided to-day. If so, he would probably be detailed to go with them. There is among them two sisters, one of whom is black and the other is quite white. The latter has a little boy, with fair hair, and with none of the marks of the negro. There are many among them who are light enough to pass for whites, until they speak—then you detect them. The women and children all need clothing. Can anything be done for them? Those that go to Columbus will probably be cared for, but a great many who are in the different regiments acting as cooks, etc., are in great present need. These poor slaves are destined to cause us a great deal of trouble, and the wisest minds in our land will be taxed to provide for them. They must be removed from the army, or they will be a fruitful source of demoralization. In fact I saw and heard enough to-day to convince the most incredulous that something must be done speedily for that purpose. You will, I hope, excuse me, if I have wearied you on this subject; but the truth is, it interests me, and I thought it would you.

Our force at Iuka, it is said, acted very cowardly in abandoning that place, with its large amount of stores, some 700 barrels of flour, eighty-four barrels of salt, and others in proportion. Troops have gone down to try to retake it, and I hear they were fighting there this morning. It is now reported that the train that left for that direction this morning has been burned, but it is only a rumor as yet.

☞ A letter from a lady in Frankfort to her refugee husband in Louisville says there is great mortality among the confederate troops there, from ten to fifteen deaths occurring daily.

THE IRONSIDES.—The New Ironsides is all but ready to depart. She is now rigged with masts and spars. This indicates that she is destined for Charleston or Savannah. So says the Philadelphia *Gazette*.

Miscellaneous.

500 Doz. extra quality Linen
NAPKINS,
For One Shilling Each!
250 PIECES LINEN
BIRD'S EYE DIAPER,
For One Shilling a Yard.
100 Pieces Linen Huckaback
FOR ONE SHILLING A YARD.
500 PIECES FRONTING LINENS
From Three to Six Shillings.
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
LINEN DIAPER AND DAMASKS.
Brown and Bleached
DAMASK CLOTHS,
All sizes. We bought
OVER $20,000 WORTH
Of the above Goods at Bankrupt sales, and are selling them 25 per cent. below OLD PRICES.
NOW IN STORE
The choicest stock of Silks, and all novel styles of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,
Ever offered in this city, all bought for NETT CASH, and will be sold
For Nett Cash Only,
At extremely low prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
W. M. ROSS & Co.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.
au7-1295-3m

FALL DRY GOODS.
153 & 155 Lake Street.
W. R. WOOD & Co.
ARE RECEIVING
DRESS GOODS,
—IN—
Plain and Figured Silks,
Plain and Printed Merinos,
Plain and Printed Wool DeLaines,
And a splendid assortment of
Velom Ottomans and Reps,
At lower prices than last year. Also, the best lot of
BALMORALS
We ever had.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 & 155 Lake Street.
sep10-u302-1m

IRON AND STEEL.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE.
Manufacturers of WARRANTED
Thimble Skeins and Boxes.
Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line.
We also keep in store a large stock of
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
BENT STOCK, &c.
AGENTS FOR
QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE
AND BELLOWS.
au27-1914-1m

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS
WOOLEN GOODS,
Our stock of
HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,
Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods Nubias, Sleeves, Mittens, Leggings, Capes, Scarfs, &c., &c., Mens and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose, Ladies' and Misses Ribbed Hose, Children's Fancy and White Cashmere Hose.
A splendid assortment of
Commenced Slippers and Cushions.
Corsets, Ruffling, Coventry Fulling, Tatting and Tape Trimming. Close cash buyers of
Woolen Hosiery and Yarns
Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

FRENCH COPYING INK.
A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at
MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

Wholesale Houses.

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Are now opening their
FALL STOCK,
Comprising every description of
DRY GOODS
KEPT BY THE TRADE.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PLAIN and BROCADE REPS,
ALSO,
French Merinoes, both Plain and Printed,
A SPLENDID STOCK.
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
A COMPLETE STOCK.
Sheetings, Shirtings and Linens.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BOTH
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CLOTHS and WOOLENS.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
STRYKER & CO.
my19-r173-1y

CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
SATINETTS,
Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,
And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths,
Blue Flannels,
Blue Cassimeres.
ap7-p110-1y

ARMY CLOTHS,
PIECE GOODS,
FOR MENS' WEAR,
Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,
AT WHOLESALE.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,
56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.
[au28-1833-3m]

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO.
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN,
a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, } Chicago.
my15-r[illegible]-1y

G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
THE LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
GROCERIES
IN THIS MARKET.
SUGARS, RAW & REFINED,
Coffees,
Teas,
Tobaccos,
Syrups,
Spices,
Wooden Ware,
Fish,
Cordage,
FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
&c., &c., &c.
Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
16 & 18. ... State Street, Chicago. ....16 & 18.
[aug23-u730-3m]

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscribers would announce that their
FALL STOCK,
Now in Store, has been Selected with Special Care,
To meet the wants of our patrons.
It may be proper to state that our facilities for supplying the wants of merchants in our line are unsurpassed, and that we have, by giving out our orders early in the season, and securing contracts previous to the great rise in labor and stock, secured a full supply of goods, which we can sell much lower than if purchased at the present time.
These goods are for sale at the lowest market prices for CASH OR SHORT APPROVED CREDIT, and we ask those who are desirous, to examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
29 and 31 Lake street.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
A Very Large Assortment
AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
202 Randolph street, Chicago.

Wholesale

1862.—FALL TRADE.—
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
An unequalled assortment.
WORSTED GOODS,
The largest stock in the West, [illegible]
DRESS GOODS
Fresh Importations. New styles. [illegible]
Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, [illegible] Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting.
COTTON YARN
In a word, our Dry Goods stock [illegible] of every grade of desirable goods [illegible] secured before the advance, we can [illegible] the Northwest, both in goods and [illegible] offer our usual complete assortment of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,
Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.
We respectfully invite an examination of [illegible]
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
72, 74 and 76 Lake street.

WM. D. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST
87 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO,
Keeps a full assortment of
Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs
—ALSO—
Soap Makers' Stock,
Match Makers' Stock,
At lowest market prices.

HATS AND CAPS.
E. P. L. BROOM
(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.,)
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS
FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES
50........Lake Street, Chicago.
I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.
E. P. L. BROOM.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE And Metal Warehouse.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
COPPER,
ZINC, &c.
Tinners Tools and Machines,
And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.
FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture,
NAILS, "Wheeling" brand.
Japanned and Pressed Tinware,
CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.
A full assortment of all goods in our line at lowest prices.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. [illegible]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago.
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.
We offer to Merchants and Dealers unusual attractions in our stock of
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Which we believe is second in size and variety to none in the United States.
Also, we ask the attention of the Trade to a full and complete assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
A large portion of our Goods were bought early in the season at low prices, and we WILL DIVIDE THE ADVANTAGE with our customers.
BARRETT, KING & CO.
au21-1753-1m

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
MARTIN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
44
Lake Street, Chicago.
We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
AT LOW PRICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street,
Have in store a large stock of goods from the best manufacturers, which purchasers will do well to call and examine.
SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street, Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & Co.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 32 Lake Street,
(Corner of Wabash avenue.)
[illegible]

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
[illegible]
BOOTS AND SHOES,
[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of N[illegible] Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 88 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.
Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journa[illegible] and the almost entire press of the South.
Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The be[illegible] in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. ☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

☞ HEADACHE:—Peak's Head[illegible] Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, E. R. LANDON, [illegible] Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hai[illegible] Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OBENAUF'S, 79 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Patterns. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sexe[illegible] A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid addressed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street Brooklyn, New York.

CATARRH. CATARRH!
D. H. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
A sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
Easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
[illegible]
Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]

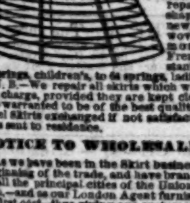
Carriage Makers.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS
44 ADAMS STREET.
The proprietor of these works takes pleasure in informing the public that these works have been enlarged to more than double their former capacity, which has enabled him to get a good stock of
Family, Gentleman and Trotting
BUGGIES.
Also, SULKIES and SKELETON WAGONS on hand, which are offered to the public with the full assurance of giving good satisfaction, as they have been built under the supervision of GEO. PENNOYER, whose reputation for making good work is well known. Also on hand and receiving, EASTERN FAMILY CARRIAGES, from the old and well known manufacturers, J. M. Quimby & Co., Newark, N. J., whose work is surpassed by no one.
Repairing promptly done.
F. H. BROWN, Principal.
GEO. PENNOYER, Manufacturer.
THOS. H. BROWN, Cashier.
sep13-u319-6w

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—The undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of those who are intending to purchase or exchange anything in their line of Manufacture, to an inspection of their stock of
READY-MADE CARRIAGES,
and also to their superior stock of material, from which they are constantly manufacturing first-class work. We have lately enlarged our Shops, and have now greater facilities than ever before for filling orders promptly for any desired style of Carriage. We keep constantly on hand, at an advanced stage of manufacture, a large stock of LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, BUSINESS WAGONS, DOCTORS' AND GENTLEMEN'S PHAETONS, AND ROCKAWAYS, &c.
Please call at our Manufactory and examine our stock.
H. & G. N. WILLETTS.
Cor. State and 12th sts., Chicago, Ill.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 9 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 150 North Clark, bet. Indiana & Ohio streets. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and made as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from [illegible] springs, children's, to [illegible] springs, ladies' size.
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without any charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us the steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 72 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 4988.
my15-r882-1y

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Mar[illegible] [illegible] and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriv[illegible] [illegible] for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

Money to Loan.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.
Land Warrants Bought and Sold.
[illegible] Agent, 35 Clark street. Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
[illegible]

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. [illegible] Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Real Estate.

LANDS IN KANSAS.—To sell or trade for stock of Dry Goods. [illegible] A. W. SPALDING, [illegible]

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—
[illegible]

Wholesale [illegible]

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862.

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

An unequalled assortment.

WORSTED GOODS,

The largest stock in the West, direct from the manufacturers.

DRESS GOODS,

Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap.

Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting.

COTTON YARN.

In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full lines of every grade of desirable goods, and having been secured before the advance, we can please the trade of the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also offer our usual complete assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.

We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

WM. D. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
87 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO,

Keeps a full assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs,
—ALSO—
Soap Makers' Stock,
Match Makers' Stock,
Tanner's Stock.

At lowest market price.

HATS AND CAPS.

E. P. L. BROOM,

(Successor to E. B. Kellogg & Co.)

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS AND CAPS,

FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

50.......Lake Street, Chicago.......50.

I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. B. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.

E. P. L. BROOM.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE And Metal Warehouse.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
COPPER,
ZINC, &c.

Tinners Tools and Machines,

And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.

FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture. NAILS, "Wheeling" brand.

Japanned and Pressed Tinware, CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. C. W. NELSON.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO

190 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.

We offer to Merchants and Dealers unusual attractions in our stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which we believe is second in size and variety to none in the United States.

Also, we ask the attention of the Trade to a full and complete assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

A large portion of our Goods were bought early in the season at low prices, and we WILL DIVIDE THE ADVANTAGE with our customers.

BARRETT, KING & CO.,

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

MARTIN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
44
Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street,

Have in store a large stock of choice goods from the best manufacturers, which purchasers will do well to call and examine.

SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO.,
No. 142 Lake Street, Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 32 Lake Street,
(Corner of Wabash avenue.)

We have in store an unusually extensive stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, purchased mostly for cash previous to the recent advance, which we offer at prices much below the market value at this time. Our Warranted Custom Made Goods are unsurpassed.

Cash buyers will find it to their special advantage to give us a call.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 84 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

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To the Nervous of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

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Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.

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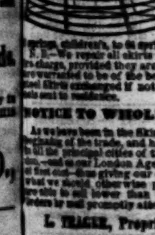

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Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 29th day of May, A. D. 1861.

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We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

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LAMP AND OIL STORE OF

POPE & SLOCUM,

Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 128 Clark St.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale [illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

THE WAR POWER.

Traitors in Loyal States may be Arrested by the President--Opinion of a War Democrat.

One of the planks of the tory platform, laid down at Springfield, protests against the arrest of Illinois secessionists. The resolution is worded as follows:

Resolved, That the recent arrest of citizens of this state, charged with violations of civil law, and their transportation to military prisons beyond this state, calls for the most unqualified condemnation, and are direct and open violations of the Constitution of the United States. That the people of this State have a right to demand that all of her children so arrested shall be immediately restored to their homes, and allowed a fair and impartial trial, according to the provisions of the constitution, so that, if guilty, they may be convicted and punished, and if not guilty, that they may have their reputations honorably vindicated.

We will let a War Democrat answer this plea for secessionists. The Vallandigham Democrats of Wisconsin, in State convention, affirmed in substance the same thing, in an address put forth to the people. M. H. Carpenter, esq., the ablest democratic lawyer in the State, took issue with the doctrine laid down in the address, proving it to be not only fallacious in law, but the effusion of disloyal men, and altered in the interests of the rebels.

There is one position not argued, but *assumed*, as a premise, says Mr. Carpenter. It is this:

"The constitution of the United States and the constitution of the several States, provide alike for all the exigencies of peace at home and abroad, of foreign war and domestic insurrection."

The traitor Breckinridge, shortly before joining the rebel army, maintained in the Senate and in public speeches, substantially the same doctrine. And if he could have convinced others of its soundness, he probably would still have remained in the Senate, and there have contributed more effective aid to the South, than he can with his sword in the field. Mr. Yancey lately writing to the people in one of the revolted States expressed his surprise at the resources the North had been able to command, and his utter astonishment and horror at the disregard shown in Congress for the constitution! This sounds better in a traitor's letter than in the address of a Northern Democratic convention, but comes to the same practical end. If the constitution does indeed provide "for all the exigencies of peace at home and abroad, of foreign war and domestic insurrection," then it is certain that the South will succeed, if we heed the constitution; and it would tend very much to discourage the North in this contest to convince them that they were daily violating the constitution they supposed they were fighting to maintain. But fortunately for us, and for all that is at stake in this controversy, the doctrine here announced cannot be maintained.

The constitution is the chart of civil government; and as such provides for the raising of armies and navies, and that the president shall be commander-in-chief, etc. All this is part of the machinery of the civil State. It is not very certain what is meant by "provides for all the exigencies of foreign war." The address is extremely general and oracular at this point. One of the exigencies of foreign war placed Gen. Scott and his army in the city of Mexico. Now, is it meant that the constitution provides for such a case, and directs what Gen. Scott might or might not do in an enemy's capital? If it means anything, it means this: and yet how unfounded is the assertion. The constitution nowhere directs when, where, or how a battle shall be fought, or a city be taken; and if Gen. Scott had looked to its provisions, he would have found not one word applicable to the subject; or that any one ever pretended was applicable. When our army marched to Mexico, it went, not under the constitution of the United States, but under the law of nations and the usages of war; and had precisely the same rights and duties as an army of Great Britain or Russia, in the same situation. The army in an enemy's country, or to quote the address, engaged in a foreign war, never consults the constitution of the civil State at home; the army of a republic or of a monarchy, or of an absolute despotism, conducts its campaigns by the same code; totally unaffected by the frame of government which sent it forth. And our constitution has not pretended to regulate or control the law of nations, or to determine the usages of war; nor could it do so, if it had attempted. What, then, is meant by the language, "the constitution provides for all the exigencies of foreign war." Any meaning that occurs is entirely unfounded in fact. If it is simply meant that the frame of the civil State and its powers in mere civil matters remain the same whether engaged in war, or at peace, then this may be conceded; but the concession cannot aid the address—nor justify its deductions. It is true, that during the Mexican war, Congress had no power to pass a law respecting the establishment of religion, or creating a title of nobility, more than it could in time of peace. But, manifestly, this does not aid the deductions of the address. In monarchies war is declared and conducted by the executive. In the United States, the legislative department alone can declare war, but the constitution does not take away from the president the prosecution or management of the war. And any attempt by Congress to control the active operations of a campaign by commissioners, or otherwise, would be palpably unconstitutional. This is exclusively the duty of the executive; and that, too, whether the war is foreign or domestic.

The constitution provides for instance, that no man shall be deprived of life without due process of law. Does this provision apply to the conduct of the war, and can no rebel be killed until he is first tried by a jury? Then every rebel slain on the battle field is murdered. So we may take up the provisions of the constitution one by one, and show that no one of them applies or pretends to apply to the conduct of the war. War is entirely outside the constitution; the constitution makes preparation for it, but is silent as to its management. It furnishes the instrumentalities, but does not direct their use. This is as true of domestic as of foreign war. The constitution commands the president to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and gives him the army and navy for that purpose. And the president and the military and naval officers under him must of necessity, judge in the first instance, of the exigencies of the war, and prosecute it in all places till the principal object be accomplished. The power to arrest is as undoubted as the power to kill, and is as necessary an exercise of the war power. The power to destroy property, if necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, is of the same undoubted nature. It is worthy of notice, that in the constitution the protection of life, liberty and property are united in the same provision, as follows: No person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law;" and all stand upon the same footing so far as this discussion is concerned. An exercise of the war power may sweep them all away; and the constitution no more pretends to protect one than the other, as against the war power. Would it be pretended that if a spy came within the military lines, under such circumstances as are forbidden by the usages of war, that the president, or his servants, could not arrest him without warrant? And could it make any difference that the spy, whose character was clearly ascertained, should be found in one of the loyal States? Suppose the government should be collecting at Cincinnati a large force for a particular purpose; and a soldier from the rebel army should be sent in disguise within our camps to spy out the number, condition and destination of the troops; would there be the slightest doubt of the right and duty of the president or his military subordinates summarily to arrest such person, and subject him to military trial and punishment as a spy?

Yet the address says, in most charming generality of expression, "We deny the power of the executive to make arrests in the loyal States. * * There are federal courts in all the States with full power and jurisdiction to punish all crimes against the United States."

Again, suppose the success of a particular campaign should be found to depend upon entire secrecy; yet some newspapers in New York should persist in publishing day after day full particulars of all preparations and plans of the campaign, thus acquainting the rebels with the information necessary to render it a failure. Would any man doubt that this was, if done knowingly and wickedly, giving aid to the rebellion? Would it not under such circumstances be the duty of the president or his military agents or officers to arrest such editor, and suppress such newspaper, with artillery, if it could not otherwise be suppressed. Yet this address says, without any qualification whatever, "we deny the power of the executive to trammel the freedom of the press by the suppression of newspapers," &c.

The error of the address is that it is not directed against an improper exercise of the power, but denies the power, in even a proper and absolutely necessary case, to arrest a spy in a free State, or prevent a newspaper from giving information to the enemy that will render a campaign abortive. This egregious error is the more to be reprehended, that it was penned and endorsed by an eminent lawyer, who well knew the broad distinction between the existence of a power, and the proper exercise of it in a given instance.

Manifestly the character of the offense must determine whether it be amenable to military punishment, and not the place or State where it was committed. If a soldier from the rebel army is really a spy, it can make no difference with the mode and extent of his arrest and punishment, whether the field of labor assigned him by his commander be on the north or south side of the Ohio, at New Orleans or New York. If the act complained of be in its character a military offense, then it merits and must receive the speedy award of military law. The arresting of spies by warrants from the courts would be a good joke indeed. Somewhere in Burke's works, he ridicules the chief justice of India, by representing that he tried to suppress a rebellion with affidavits. Mr. Ryan must have risen from a recent reading of Burke's works when he penned this part of his address. It is unnecessary to speak of particular instances of the exercise of this power to arrest, and to suppress newspapers, or to express any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of its exercise in particular cases, because this is not discussed in the address. The subject of discussion is the power itself; and not whether it has been improperly exercised. No power was ever lodged with any human being that might not be mistakenly exercised; but this is no argument against the existence of the power.

And every lawyer knows that wherever a power is lodged, there rests also with it the right to judge whether the proper case is presented for its exercise; this is absolutely necessary to the utility of the power. The president and his military subordinates must therefore judge answerable to public opinion and on their consciences to their God whether the proper case exists to make a military arrest, to batter down a fort, or blow up a newspaper. The president must judge of the conduct of men, and of the character of the publications, and say whether they are of a class to be proceeded against in the courts, or with bayonets. The president, for instance, must judge of the character of Mr. Ryan's address, and of this criticism of it, and if in his opinion either are calculated to breed dissentions in the North, to such an extent as to render present aid to the military operations of the South, he is clearly authorized to deal with the author, as he would be to deal with him for doing any other act that directly aided the rebel campaign of arms. If a paper embodies abstract doctrines merely erroneous, but which cannot contribute directly or presently to aid the military operations of the enemy; but are like the address, only calculated and intended to secure for its author favorable political consideration on the part of Southern politicians after the war is ended, then I suppose the author should not be arrested without a warrant from the courts; but if the paper contained information or sentiments directly and presently calculated to strengthen the rebel, and paralyze the loyal arms, in the field of battle; then the author should be arrested. The president must of course judge in any given instance to which class a publication belongs and treat it accordingly. We can conceive that in a critical point of a campaign, the mere announcement on a certain day in a New York paper, that ten regiments from New England had landed in New York that morning, might give the enemy information upon which he would either fight or decline to fight, at a particular time or place, and thus enable the enemy to win a victory over us, or prevent us from winning one over him. And this publication, if made for this purpose, would render the editor as guilty of treason, as though he had contributed with his musket to help the rebel army to gain a victory or avoid a defeat.

The prosecution of a campaign requires a great variety of efforts to ensure its success. Some must fight in the field, some must take care that provisions and ammunition are furnished to those who do fight; and others must act as spies and obtain and transmit military information. It is immaterial which one of these necessary branches of military service a man is found performing, he is equally guilty of treason; he is equally subject to summary arrest and military trial and punishment.

While a man's opinions are kept to himself, they are his own; but when they are foisted in this way upon a great political party, as the expression of their creed and doctrines, every man who now does, or ever did call himself a Democrat, is interested and authorized to protest against them. MAT. H CARPENTER.

Gen. Butler and the Children of Slaves.

The following correspondence explains itself:

OFFICE OF LOUISIANA STATE PENITENTIARY, BATON ROUGE, August 19, 1862.

Major General B F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf:

MY DEAR SIR: I have in this institution several children, born in the prison of female convicts, between the ages of one and ten years. By the laws of the State of Louisiana these children are State property, and the custom has been to sell them into slavery at the age of 10 years, and appropriate the proceeds to the purposes of State expenditure. In view of the evacuation of the city, and possibly the abandonment of this institution, it has become a serious matter what shall be done with these children. Knowing your sentiments too well to believe that you will order these prisoners, who have never yet gone beyond the confines of the penitentiary, sent into slavery, and not caring to take a responsibility which you would so willingly assume, I ask to be directed with regard to the children of incarcerated parents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

MOSES BATES,
Sup't Louisiana State Penitentiary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS August 20, 1862.

Moses Bates, Esq, Superintendent State Penitentiary.

SIR: I certainly cannot sanction any law of Louisiana which enslaves any children of female convicts born in the State prison. Their place of birth is certainly not their fault.

You are therefore to take such care of them as would be done with other destitute children. If these children were born of female convict slaves, possibly the master might have some claim; but I do not see how the State should have any. I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

B F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

By A. F. PUFFER, Lieut. and A. D. C.

"Bushwhacking."

[From the New York Tribune.]

It is with no little satisfaction that we publish the following proclamation of the rebel general now or recently commanding in eastern Kentucky:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES, ARMY OF EAST TENNESSEE, Aug. 20, 1862.

To the Citizens of Knox County and the adjacent Counties in Kentucky.

Finding that you have been deceived by the misrepresentations of our enemies, and have been induced by them not only to leave your homes, but also to resort to the cowardly practice of bushwhacking, I now promise you that, if you return quietly to your homes and lead orderly lives, you will not be disturbed, but will be protected in your rights.

If, on the contrary, you persist in firing upon my soldiers from the woods, you will be hung when you are caught, and your houses and property will be destroyed. E. KIRBY SMITH, Maj. Gen.

This may seem harsh, but it is right. No commander can afford to allow his soldiers to be shot from hiding places by enemies who dodge half the risk of war by wearing no uniform, preserving no organization, and who endeavor to pass as peaceful farmers or hunters whenever confronted by an overpowering force. The distinction between soldiers and skulking assassins must be broadly maintained or the former stand no chance against the latter.

Yet it is this very distinction that the rebels have from the first insisted on ignoring, while claiming that their "bushwhackers" should be at liberty to kill Union soldiers wherever and however they could. Sterling Price demanded this of General Halleck in Missouri nearly a year ago, and Jeff. Davis insisted in his late message on making our refusal to accede to it the ground of vindictive retaliation on our prisoners of war. The whole rebel South exult over the assassination of Col. Ellsworth by the rumseller Jackson at the taking of Alexandria. And a bill was lately introduced into the rebel Congress, in accordance with Davis' recommendations, to authorize and require retaliation upon our prisoners for every "bushwhacker" who should be treated on our part as an assassin.

Gen. Kirby Smith's proclamation effectually settles this controversy, and in clear accordance with the dictates of common sense. If any traitor wants to fight the Union forces, he has ample choice of opportunities. He can enlist in either of a dozen different armies; if he fails to enlist the inexorable conscription will very certainly take hold of him. Let him but enter the rebel service to fight as a soldier, and he will be treated as a soldier—and never were prisoners of war treated with more uniform humanity and kindness than rebels taken by Unionists have been—but if he prowls about the woods, pretending to our troops that he is a non combatant, yet shooting at their backs when sure of eluding their pursuit, he will if caught, be treated like the assassin he proves himself. And for this treatment the proclamation of Maj. Gen. Smith, above quoted, furnishes ample warrant and justification.

The Last Moments of Col. Miles.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

Through the kindness of Lieut. Binning, who sat behind him, constantly holding his hand in his, I am permitted to copy from his memoranda some of the expressions which the dying colonel uttered, during the day while his mind was wandering. They are valuable, if for nothing more as showing how cruel are the insinuations which have constantly been thrown out against his loyalty: "Oh, where is Gen. McClellan? Why don't he come forward and save me?" "Major, is our artillery at work?" "I have done my duty, and can die like a soldier. Don't let my staff leave me. Go on! go on!" "I wish I could be in every place at once." "Stop them," referring to stragglers from their regiments.

In the latter part of the day his mind still continued to wander to the battle field, and he kept constantly cheering on his men, calling them to stand where they were. Again he asked, "Oh, where is McClellan?" "Captain, we are hard pressed, but my orders are to hold on to the last—my ammunition is gone—where is our army?" "Darn Col. Ford—he has lost the Hights. Oh, I must surrender." "They made a target of me." "All right! all right! give them every shell—every shell." "When we can do no more, I can do no more." "Five days, cannonading heard at Baltimore and elsewhere, and yet no assistance." Expresses a wish to see Gen. White. "I am an old soldier—Gen. White will not forget me at headquarters." "I know, also, my staff, Mr. Binney, Mr. Hellman and Major McIlvaine, also." "I can bear this." "General, go—why don't you go! oh, go! go! go! oh, go! won't anybody go? Oh, go, my darling—go, my darling." "My wife, go. Receive me." "Come, sign it." "McIlvaine, be on, then! on! what a noble fellow." "Oh, Barney, that key! the key! oh!"

Col. Miles may have been remiss in his duty, but a more loyal soldier never fought under the flag. When I left his headquarters, late in the evening, he was still living, though he could survive but a short time longer.

Letter from Capt. Brown of the Arkansas.

AT MR. LEE'S, 10 MILES FROM HEADQUARTERS, Near Clinton, La., Aug. 7—p. m.

General—I have just met the chief pilot of the late Arkansas. The crew and officers, without loss, got ashore on the right hand bank of the river, (opposite Baton Rouge,) where they blew their vessels to pieces. They succeeded in getting nearly opposite Port Hudson, where they were, my informant thinks, overtaken by the enemy's horse, the gunboats also pursuing. It is believed that Lieut. H. K. Stevens and most of the men, and some few officers, must have been made prisoners. Eight men and three lieutenants got over with the pilot to Port Hudson. I fear that a strict pursuit will be made by the enemy on both sides of the river after my unfortunates. The engines totally gave way—the vessel did not run ashore in a fog, but would have accomplished the required work but for defects in the machinery which no one on board could remedy or guard against. (Of these defects I was aware and ever in fear, though no one could think they would so soon have ruined everything.)

Let me say one word of comfort for the guerillas on this side. My poor men, unarmed and seeking food and protection, approached a camp of confederate guerillas, near where they landed, and stampeded them at half a mile distant, and never could get in hail! Pray have all such running heroes added to the conscript rolls on both sides. I am deeply moved for the too probable fate of my brave crew. It is some small consolation to me to know that I could not have by my presence averted the wearing out of the engines. A large sloop of war attacked in company with the Essex and gunboats. I regret to say that Lieut. Stevens was seriously burned by a grenade with which he fired the ship. As I knew would be proved, he and the officers behaved well. I send this back to-night, by one of the two dragoons whom Gen. Ruggles sent with me. I am with respect,

I. N. BROWN, Com. C. S. N.

To Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, commanding near Baton Rouge.

Miscellaneous.

HOT AIR FURNACE,

For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.

We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at

195 LAKE STREET,

And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street, three doors west of Wells street, by SHAVEY & CO.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital, Customhouse street, New Orleans, La. Established in 1850,

Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at 84 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures Old Chronic and Recent Diseases. Has the testimonials of the Medical faculty, Medical Journals and the almost entire press of the South. Consultations inviolable. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

GREAT EASTERN.

This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest safest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world.

Sea Sickness on board being unknown,

And is strongly recommended to intending passengers. The Great Eastern will leave

NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL:	LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK
Tuesday, Sept 9th,	Calling at Queenstown
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First Cabin.......$110 to $135.
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Intermediate.......$[illegible].
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Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.

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FOR FURS
GO TO
135 LAKE STREET
I. C. MAYER.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of

THE EYE AND EAR,

Successfully treated by Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, with his Eustachian Explorer, Ethereal Ear Inhalator and Eye Fumigator. Dr. W. performs every operation connected with Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, such as for Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eye, Tarsal Tumors, Closure of the Tear Duct, Polypus, Excision of the Tonsils, etc. Catarrh and sort in diseases of the Throat, which frequently cause Deafness, also receive special attention.

OFFICE, 117 South Clark Street, Chicago.
Post Office Box 2837.

FRENCH COPYING INK.

A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at

MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Dr. GEORGE H. DADD, formerly of Boston, Mass., respectfully announces that he is prepared to treat all the various diseases incidental to all kinds of domestic animal, and can be found at WM. PATRICK'S Phoenix Sale Stables, No. 195, corner of State and Adams streets, Chicago, Ill. Dr. Dadd is prepared to receive pupils in view of qualifying them for practice.

G. H. DADD, V. S.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 13 Wells street. Agents for Manufacturers.

CHARLES CLEAVER, Agent,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lard, Machinery and Lubricating Oil.

No. 245 LAKE STREET.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Fall Transplanting is in time just now.

WET WEATHER FAVORS.

For the "Wilson's Albany Seedling" leave orders at 60 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

B. MANN & CO., dealers in

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Wines and Liquors, choice Perfumeries, real Havana Cigars, &c., northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. Physicians prescriptions accurately prepared. BELL MANN. GEO. W. WILSON.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of

GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES,

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The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors possess, enable them to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Their personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect Piano Forte. Western purchasers visiting New York are invited to call and examine our large assortment of Pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

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ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL.

PEORIA ALCOHOL, in lots of from 5 to 100 bbls, for sale by GEO. M. HIGGINSON,

No. 8 Steel's Block, Over No. 178 South Water-st.

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES.

DIXON & CO'S CRUCIBLES

For sale by the cask or number, at 13 South Wells street, Chicago, by JESSUP, KENNEDY & CO.

NO HUMBUG!—Peddlars and Traveling Agents are positively making from

$10 to $50 per Day

in selling our Caskets. Call and see them and be convinced. Sole Agents.

Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake St.

5,000 LBS. UNWASHED FLEECE

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The largest assortment of Religious Books in the Northwest,

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In great variety.

Good Books and Tracts

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All orders filled promptly.

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Special Agents for the CHICAGO TRIBUNE at all of the above places.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Chicago Mechanical Bakery are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders in said corporation will be held at the office of E. C. Larned, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, on Monday, Oct. 13th, 1862, at 3 P. M.

E. C. LARNED,
B. W. RAYMOND,
H. C. CHILDS,
J. T. RYERSON,
G. F. RUMSEY.
} Board of Directors.

Chicago, Sept. 19th, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, General Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Sept. 19th, 1862.

Proposals will be received for 125,000 Cross Ties, at this Office, until October 13th.

First—Timber to be White or Burr Oak, green, sound and durable, not overgrown, or brash, and must be felled between the first of December and first of March next.

Second—Ties to be nine feet long, six inches thick, hewed or sawed on two parallel sides. Hewed Ties to be not less than eight inches face, at the narrowest place, and every fifth Tie not less than ten inches face. If sawed square edged, to be nine inches wide and every fifth tie to be not less than twelve inches face.

JOHN VAN NORTWICK, President and Chief Engineer.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, CAIRO, ILL., September 9th, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office (from loyal citizens to the United States Government only) until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, the 23d day of September, 1862, for supplying troops stationed at Cairo and Mound City, Ill., and Bird's Point, Mo.,

With Fresh Bread and Fresh Beef for six (6) months, commencing the 1st day of Oct., 1861, and ending March 31st, 1863.

The Bread to be made from winter wheat, of best quality, and to be of a good and wholesome quality.

The Fresh Beef to be of a good wholesome quality, necks and shanks excluded.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to sign contracts, and two responsible securities must be named in proposals.

Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Bread" and "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids.

RICHARD McALLISTER, Captain and C. S.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Chicago, Illinois, September 15, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, until the first day of October, at 3 P. M., for the Grading of the Chicago Branch of said Company's Road from Aurora to the City of Chicago, a distance of 38 miles. Maps, profiles and specifications of the work may be examined at the office in Chicago after the 25th inst., where also any information desired in reference to the work may be obtained.

The right is especially reserved to reject any proposition that may not be deemed for the interest of the Company.

J. VAN NORTWICK, President and Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company. A meeting of Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company, will be held in Jacksonville on the fourteenth day of October, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving, or rejecting Articles of Consolidation between the said Company and the Jacksonville, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company; and, if said Articles shall be approved, the first election for Directors of the Consolidated Company will be held at Jacksonville, on the fifteenth day of October, 1862.

WM. G. GREENE, President.
JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

War Claims.

WILLSON & MERRIAM'S Central Western War Claim Office, 48 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

Claims collected more expeditiously and economically than by any other office. Benevolent Associations in each aid. Consultations by letter or otherwise gratis.

BENEVOLENT WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION for the Northwest, organized August, 1862, for the collection of BOUNTIES and PENSIONS, and the BACK PAY of deceased Soldiers and Sailors. Office 35 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.
C. A. GREGORY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN B. TURNER,	AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY,
VAN H. HIGGINS,	EDWARD I. TINKHAM,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY,	E. W. HOGERS,
E. C. LARNED.	

The character and standing of the gentlemen who compose the Association, is a guarantee to the public that the operations of the society will be conducted with fidelity and economy, and for the best interest of those who may intrust their business to its care.

For the present, until the Board may otherwise order, the following reduced charges will be collected upon the claims, viz:

Upon all claims for sums of Fifty Dollars or less, a charge of One Dollar.

Upon all claims for sums exceeding Fifty Dollars, (where a commission is allowable,) 2 per cent. on the amount.

Upon claims for Pensions, (where a per centage is disallowed by law,) the smallest charge possible within legal rates.

As it is designed to have the income of the Association simply cover the necessary expenses of conducting its business, and to do the business as near gratuitously as possible, should it be found upon a few months' trial these rates are too high for that purpose, they will be reduced to a point just sufficient to ensure this object.

Persons having claims for Pension, Bounty or Back Pay, &c., should address the Secretary by letter, stating all the facts as far as possible, and state plainly the writer's Post Office and State.

Address C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box 163, Chicago, Ills.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

Van H. Higgins, Mark Skinner, C. H. Ray, J. Young Scammon, E. I. Tinkham, A. H. Burley, L. Haven, J. F. Jumsey, A. Carter, Thos. Church, E. H. Haddock, Sol. A. Smith, S. C. Higginson, C. Sherman, D. Goodwin, Jr., D. Thompson, E. S. Wadsworth, J. W. Sheahan, Geo. Steel, J. H. Foster, J. B. Turner, J. Beecher, A. C. Coventry, M. D. Ogden, F. G. Adams, J. H. Woodworth, Rev. H. Clarkson, D. D. Clapp, G. Wheeler, Grant Goodrich, J. C. Fraser, F. Mosher, J. A. Hunt, Ed. Jones, Jas. T. Ryerson, Hugh T. Dickey, E. T. Watkins, Geo. Armour, E. K. Rogers, I. Y. Munn, O. Lunt, Nathan Mears, Ed. H. Sheldon, J. K. Botsford, John V. Farwell, J. A. Potter, U. S. A., Wm. Bross, Wm. H. Bradley, J. L. Scripps, E. W. Willard.

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All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $0.50. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00.

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OFFICE FOR INVENTORS.

GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 128. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Ia.; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; F. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sect. of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sect. of the Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 128. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; F. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sect. of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec. of Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal Chicago.

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Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.

To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required.

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Leather & Shoe Findings.

TURNER & SIDWAY,

49 Lake Street, Chicago,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS, Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets,

AND DEALERS IN

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SHOE FINDINGS,

Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, and embraces a complete assortment of

Imported and Domestic Leather, LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.

Our entire stock is fresh and clean; every article having been bought since the first of July. The selection has been carefully made, and as we buy only for CASH, we are confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to our customers.

Our stock of Saddlery will be large and more complete this Fall than in any previous season.

TURNER & SIDWAY,
49.......Lake street, Chicago.......49

Hides wanted at the highest market price.

Several desirable lots of Kips now arriving.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 139 South Water-st., Chicago.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description.
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
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HAM AND FEED BAGS.

Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Clothes Wringers.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

THE BEST NOW IN USE, with SOLID RUBBER ROLLERS, Self-Adjusting, LEVER POWER PRESSURE, easily worked and durable, for sale Wholesale and Retail by

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Agent for Illinois, 73 Lake street, Chicago.

Agents wanted. Send for Circular and Terms.

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WM. ALBAUGH,
DENTIST
No. 38 West Randolph Street.

W. J. LAURENCE,
DENTIST,

Office, 90 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 44th semi-annual session, Oct. 2, 1862, with an attendance unsurpassed by any. Is able to its usual facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, peculiar attractions for physical health and culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of Racine College, Racine, will open SATURDAY, Sept 20th, 1862.

Terms $225 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, with an Entrance Fee of $25. There are a few vacancies. For admission apply to Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, Rector Racine College, Racine, Wis.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—MR. S. G. SANGER, a graduate of Harvard University, who has had a large experience as a teacher, will open a select School for Boys, in Chicago, September 15th. A thorough course of English and Classical study will be pursued. The best Eastern and city references furnished. For circulars and further information address S. G. SANGER, P. O. Box 2736.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.

This family school, both Classical and English, is located on the Lake Shore, near the Oakland Station of the Hyde Park train, four miles south of Chicago. The next term will commence on the first Wednesday of November. Thorough instruction in a safe and agreeable home is the design of the school. A card of specific information, with suitable references, will be promptly sent to inquiries. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1462, Chicago.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The seventh year of this school for young ladies,

Misses LANE & BAKER, Principals,

Will begin on MONDAY, Sept 22nd. Applications may be made on and after this date at the School Building, 218 Wabash avenue.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 108 and 112 Cass street, North Side. Rev. Wm. M. Reynolds, Principal of the English Department. F. G. Berteau, Principal of the French Department and Modern Languages. Under the supervision of a Board of Trustees and an Executive Committee. This institution will be re-opened on the 15th of Sept next. For circulars containing particulars or any other information, apply to F. C. BERTEAU.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE.—The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. The price of tuition in the Primary Department will be one-third less than heretofore. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary, or by addressing the Principal through the Post Office.

Z. GROVER, Principal.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 10, 1862, with Preparatory, Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $120,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets; also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light) TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniforms. TERMS—$150 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad, room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Geo. P. Kellogg, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the late firm will be paid to E. P. Erskine, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

GEO. P. KELLOGG.
E. P. ERSKINE.

Chicago, Sept. 17th, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. W. T. WINDIATE becomes a member of our firm from this date. SYLVESTER MARSH & CO.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Wilson and Freeman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. P. Freeman alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, to whom all letters should be addressed.

F. CORTEZ WILSON.
W. P. FREEMAN.

Chicago, Sept 1, 1862.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the name of MORSE & YARWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALBERT MORSE.
M. S. YARWOOD.

Chicago, August 28th, 1862.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—Master's Sale of the

WEST END OF THE

Peoria and Oquawka Railroad.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, made in a cause in Chancery, therein pending wherein James F. Soulter and David Hoadley, trustees, &c., are complainants, and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, William S. Moss, Abner C. Harding, Richard Gregg, James Knox, Charles H. Walker, Charles S. Clark, Harvey Lighter, Tobias S. Bradley and Ivory Quinby, are defendants, and in the cross suit wherein the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, William S. Moss and Tobias S. Bradley are complainants, and the said James T. Soulter and David Hoadley, trustees, &c., the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Abner C. Harding, James Knox, Richard Gregg, Ivory Quinby, Harvey Lighter, Charles S. Clark and Charles H. Walker, are cross defendants, the undersigned, J. T. Moulton, Special Master of the said Court, duly appointed in the said decree for that purpose, will sell at public auction, at the south door of the Post Office and Custom House building in the city of Chicago, in said State and Northern District of Illinois, on TUESDAY, the twenty first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described premises and property, to wit: All the property of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, and all its rights, interest, and equity of redemption therein, that is to say, its road west of the Illinois River, and all branches thereof, which had been constructed before the tenth day of September, A. D. 1858, and which has since been constructed or built, including the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all the iron, timber, materials, furniture, and property purchased by said Company for the construction and equipment of the said road and branches, all depot and station grounds, and the buildings thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, engines, tenders, cars, tools and machinery, materials, and all other personal property acquired by the said Company, and used, or used specifically or specially in the operation and management and control and maintenance of the said railroad of the said Company west of the Illinois, together with the revenues and earnings derived or to be derived therefrom, and all the rights, privileges and franchises of said Company, of, in and to, and concerning the same. And that the suit in which the said decree is made was brought to foreclose the second mortgage on that portion of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad which lies west of the Illinois River, and it is therefore hereby declared to be the intention and design to sell only that part of the said railroad embraced in the said mortgage, and the franchises and rights attached thereto, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage and act of the Legislature, by the authority of which the said mortgage was made; and that at said sale the complainants, or any of the parties to said cause will, in virtue of said decree be entitled to bid; and that said sale will be made subject to all the rights and interests of which William F. Coolbaugh, John F. A. Sandford and Luther C. Clark, or their successors or assigns, may have as trustees for bondholders under a deed of trust executed by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company to said parties, dated August 24, A. D. 1852, and a certain other deed of trust, in confirmation thereof, dated the 19th day of March, A. D. 1855, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of five hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent., payable semi annually and now outstanding, and with coupons unpaid since November 1st, 1858. Notice is also given that it is provided in said decree that the defendants, and all persons claiming under them or claim under them or any of them, and all persons having a lien subsequent to the said deed of trust, by judgment or decree, or otherwise upon the premises contained in the said mortgage, and his or their heirs or personal representatives, and all persons having any lien by or under such judgment or decree, or otherwise, and all persons claiming under them, be forever barred and foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption and claim of, in, and to the said deed or mortgaged premises, and every part and parcel thereof; and that the purchaser or purchasers at said sale shall be let into possession of the said mortgaged premises and that any of the parties in this cause, who may be in possession of the said premises, or any part thereof, or any persons who, since the commencement of said suit, have come into possession under them or either of them, deliver possession thereof to such purchaser or purchasers on production of the Master's deed for such premises and a certificate from the Clerk of said Court, after the report of said sale shall have been confirmed, that the same has been confirmed under the rules of said Court.

J. T. MOULTON, Special Master.
J. F. JOY, of Counsel, and J. M. WALKER, Solicitor for Complainants.

Chicago, September 17th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1862. Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond his wife, vs. Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichousar.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichousar that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond, his wife, and against the estate of the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichousar, for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, directed to the sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichousar shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the 2nd Monday of October, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond, his wife, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
BURNHAM & MARTIN, Pltf's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, October Term, 1862. George H. Jewell vs. Mary Jewell.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Mary Jewell, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Mary Jewell that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of October next, (1862,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Mary Jewell shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of October, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
W. S. FELKER, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1862. George W. Bohanan vs. George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof on the twenty-second day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
S. K. DOW, Compl't's Sol'r.

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at the October term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1862.

MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix.

Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1862.

AGENTS WANTED
—FOR—
Abbott's Great Rebellion History.

Prospectus Books are now ready for canvassers. It will be both in the English and German Languages; in two royal Octavo Volumes, in Leather, and illustrated on Steel. Send for a Circular. Apply for Territory to G. P. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 388.

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE STEAMER

F. W. BACKUS

Will leave A. Harvey & Co.'s Dock, NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 23d, at 7 o'clock P. M., for

The Various Ports on Lake Superior.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO., 239 and 241 South Water street.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

—OF—

NEW STEAMERS,

For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.

These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.

One boat of this line leaves daily at 6 o'clock P. M. from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports.

Ticket office No. 12 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.

L. BRADLEY,
Only Authorized Agent.

THE

Western Transportation Co.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS

Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and South Western States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Co.'s Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART
	OMAR PASHA.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
	FOREST QUEEN.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to S. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, [illegible]
A. COLSON, No. [illegible] Astor House, New York.
S. G. CHASE, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. T. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE

Northern Transportation Co'y

OF OHIO

Is prepared to transport property between

Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,

With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the

Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;

At Cape Vincent with the

Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,

And at Oswego with a

LINE OF 35 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS

Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,

Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,

AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO

Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS:

J. Myers, 16 Broadway, New York; John Hooker, 7 State street, Boston; Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburg; H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent; John H. Crawford, Oswego; Pelton & Breed, Cleveland; Walker & Hayes, Toledo; E. R. Mathews, Detroit; O. J. Hale, Milwaukee; Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents

Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.

Have removed to

Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,

Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of

Sadlery Hardware,

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing

SPRINGS and AXLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.

Also a large assortment of

Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and

HARNESS LEATHER

All of which will be offered at

Prices that will not be undersold.

Agents for

Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes.

Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.

P. HAYDEN,	W. T. KAY,	P. WILSON,
New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati, O

REMOVAL.—Christopher Metz, Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cooking Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in

House Furnishing, Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c.

128 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

YANKEE NOTIONS AND TOYS,

Selling cheap to the trade at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

108 Lake Street.

Lumber.

LUMBER, SHINGLE and LATH FOR SALE CHEAP.

Wishing to close out my stock of

Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber.

I will SELL at REDUCED PRICES.

Call and examine my Lumber, or send along your orders.

Yard, corner of Polk and Beach Sts.

S. G. D. HOWARD.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, Long Timber, Posts, &c. Prices reasonable to suit the times. [illegible] Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Yard [illegible] and Office Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth streets.

[illegible] WILLIAMS

LEMON GALE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.

The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnaces, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 13 Wells street.

JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This Institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of the best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at the Hospital.

A. H. CARTER, Supt.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, July 20th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:

[illegible]

On Saturdays a train will be run to Urbana, leaving Chicago at 5:15 P. M.

Trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible]

Sleeping Cars on Night trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn:
[illegible]	[illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 10, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

New York Day Express—

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, W. H. SAWYER,
Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Ticket Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

[illegible]

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

[illegible]

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:30 A. M.

E. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

Trains leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago daily, as follows:

[illegible]

JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind.
CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.
SAM. A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as follows:

[illegible]

Arrive at Chicago at 5.15 A. M. and 5.15 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities.

[illegible]

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

235 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections,)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED

AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (426 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Superintendent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

C. H. ALLEN, Supt.

THE CITY.

See Assessors' Notice in to-day's advertisements.

"Atlantic Monthly" and "Continental" for October have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

Re-Opening.—The first soiree of the season at Martine's Academy, will be given this evening.

Personal.—Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, accompanied by his private secretary, Thomas H. Shephard, Esq., passed through this city last evening on his way to attend the meeting of the Governors of loyal states at Altoona.

Cavalry Books.—Cokes' "U. S. Cavalry Tactics;" Nolan on the "Training of Cavalry Horses;" McClellan's European Cavalry, &c. &c., at Walsh's, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

Elgin Battery.—On Friday last, the following gentlemen were selected officers of this battery. Captain, G. W. Kendrick; 1st Lieut., A. M. Wood; Jr. 1st Lieut., W. W. Paine. The election of the other officers was postponed.

Stabbing Affray.—On Saturday night two rival hack drivers became involved in a quarrel, when one of them, Thomas Carey by name, stabbed his antagonist several times with a pocket knife. The wounds inflicted were not of a very dangerous character, however. No arrest has yet been made.

R. H. Mason, of the 72nd Illinois Regiment (First Board of Trade), will leave for his regiment on Wednesday morning. Persons wishing to send letters or small packages to friends in the 72nd, will please leave them at Mead & Johnson's, No 55 South Water street, before 3 o'clock p. m. to-day (Tuesday.)

Eighty-Eighth Illinois Volunteers—Col. Sherman.—Joseph C. Thomas, Chaplain Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, would hereby announce to those who have friends in the regiment that he will take to those friends any letters or packages that may be left at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Methodist Church block, in care of D. L. Moody, by Tuesday evening, Sept. 23d.

Aid for the Soldiers.—The Ladies' War Committee feel obliged to call upon the public again, and beg those ladies who wish to aid the sick and wounded soldiers to meet at their rooms in Garrett Block, and assist them in making garments now much needed. Their rooms are open daily from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m. The ladies hope to see their rooms crowded to-day.

Death from Intemperance.—On Saturday night a woman named Betsey Bell, the wife of John Bell, who lives at the corner of Curtis and Hubbard streets, died quite suddenly and under circumstances which gave rise to suspicions that she had been poisoned. On Sunday, Coroner James held an inquest which resulted in a verdict setting forth that the "deceased died of inflammation of the bowels induced by excessive intemperance."

The Excise Tax.—Phil. Wadsworth, Esq., the Assessor appointed by the President for this county, under the act providing for internal revenue, passed by the last Congress, publishes an advertisement elsewhere, setting forth the requirements of the law. He has established his office at No. 11 Dickey's Block, and appointed H. H. Bryant chief assistant. Dealers generally will find it to their interest to consult the advertisement and commence taking out their licenses immediately, as the time is short.

Excursionists in the City.—Yesterday our city was visited by a large excursion party, composed of citizens of Elgin, Crystal Lake, McHenry, and Richmond. The excursion was gotten up by the members and friends of the Elgin Baptist Church. The party came in at 11 a. m., on an extra train upon the Chicago and Galena road, filling twenty-two passenger coaches.

After spending most of the day in strolling about the city and viewing the most prominent objects of interest, the visitors left again for home, well pleased with their excursion.

The First Death in the Seventy-Second Regiment.—Private Charles B. Dickinson of the 72d Illinois regiment, formerly of this city and connected with the Tabernacle Baptist Church and the Foster Mission Sabbath School died in the hospital at Paducah, of dysentery, on the 14th inst. There was something peculiarly sad in his death, in the fact that it is the first since the departure of the regiment. A friend writing to us from Columbus, the headquarters of the regiment, says: His life while a soldier was an example of what a Christian life should be, and his was the joy and triumph of a Christian death. His last words to his comrades were, "to do their duty faithfully, and to come off conquerors through Christ and meet him in Heaven." Thus passed away from earth the first of many that will be called from the 72d. May they all be as well prepared to go as private Dickinson of company B."

Accident on the Horse Railway.—On Sunday afternoon, one of the State street cars broke down near Twelfth street, while coming to the city from Cottage Grove. The cause of the smash was an excessive load of passengers whose combined weight proved too much for the vehicle. No person was injured by the accident, and the passengers being quickly transferred to another car, proceeded on their way rejoicing.

This matter of overloading the street cars has become one of public complaint, especially upon Sundays. Large numbers of citizens, living in the southern part of the city, are necessitated to remain at home on the Sabbath from this fact alone. The unanimous voice of the public demands that the proprietors of this monopoly shall put on cars enough to accommodate the church-going public, as well as the frequenters of pleasure gardens. A company coining money out of the public has no right to disregard their wishes. We trust ladies who desire to go to church will no longer have to remain at home or stand up two miles, in cars crowded with a mixed company, often times an insult to a lady's presence. We shall have more to say upon this subject hereafter.

THE CAMPS AT COTTAGE GROVE.

Condition of the Troops.

There are now quartered at Camp Douglas and its environs, 8,000 troops, which are actively engaged in drilling and preparing themselves for the field. They comprise eight regiments of infantry—several of which are not yet full—and three companies of artillery. Two of these—the Mercantile and Miller's Battery—have been in camp several weeks. The third one, which at present is known as the Elgin Battery, came in last week, and is not yet fully organized.

The soldiers are provided with excellent quarters, and general good health, as well as cheerfulness of spirits, prevails among them. The dress parades which occur every afternoon, afford gratifying evidence of the progress being made in military science. Every man in camp, from the commandant to the humblest private, seems to vie with his comrades in the important duty of becoming a skilful, practical soldier, and in making such advancement in the profession of arms as will enable him to win laurels upon the battle-field, and to reflect honor upon the State whose patriotism and valor he is to represent.

Col. Tucker having applied to the Department for permission to have the grounds and barracks within Camp Douglas thoroughly cleaned up, at the expense of the Government, such permit has been given, and the work is now going on rapidly. It will not cease till there is the most complete renovation of the camp.

There are still about 150 secesh prisoners in the camp, who are too sick to be sent away immediately, but will be removed as soon as possible.

Religious services are held every Sunday afternoon, in camp, and are unusually well attended. Last Sabbath, these exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Everts, of the First Baptist Church and Rev. Dr. Ryder, of the First Universalist Church. The attendance was unusually large, and the soldiers gave excellent attention to the truths promulgated. Though the speakers represent two extremes of religious faith, yet on this occasion they very properly eschewed those doctrinal points, the discussion of which so often engenders unpleasant and even acrimonious feelings.

All things considered, we think the morale of our troops at Cottage Grove will compare favorably with those quartered at any other point in the State; and no intelligent citizen can spend an hour or two at their beautiful camping ground, mingling freely with officers and privates, without being impressed with the conviction that such soldiers are worthy the good cause in which they have enlisted.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

City Improvements Contemplated.

THE CAIRO CONTRABAND QUESTION.

Correspondence Between Gen. Tuttle and Mayor Sherman.

REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER, CITY ATTORNEY AND SCHOOL AGENT.

The Common Council met in regular session last evening, his honor, Mayor Sherman, presiding. Present, Aldermen Botsford, Edwards, Hoyt, Shimp, Tittsworth, Hahn, Baragwanath, Schall, Holden, Brown, Harvey, Conlan, White, Woodman, Shufeldt, Comisky and Sheridan.

A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the ordinance passed at the late session of the Council, permitting the C. B. & Q. Railroad to lay a track on North street, but recommending that the road be permitted to lay down a track in the alley set forth in the ordinance.

Ald. Comisky moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance was passed. The motion prevailed, and the ordinance was referred to the Committees on Railroads, and Streets and Alleys in the West Division.

A petition from the residents of Wells street, between Madison and Adams streets, for the macadamizing of that street, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division.

REPORT ON THE RIVER.

The report of Dr. Mahla upon the water in the Chicago River, accompanied by a bill of $150 for his services, was read. The report was elaborate, and set forth the numerous causes of the bad condition of the river. After a careful analysis, the chemist had ascertained that there was little or no current in the river, and consequently all impurities emptied into it were obliged to remain there. The chief causes of the odorous state of the river, are considered the distilleries, slaughter houses, &c., located along its banks.

Ald. Holden moved that the report be laid over and published, and the bill be referred to the Mayor and Comptroller with power to act. The motion was carried.

THE STATE STREET BRIDGE.

Ald. White presented a petition for the erection of a bridge across the river at State street. Referred to the Committee on harbors and bridges.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, setting forth that he had paid, received and cancelled, all the certificates of the city which were payable on the 15th inst., amounting, with the interest, to $217,504.34. Placed on file.

Geo. M. Higginson, Esq., tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Education. Accepted, and placed on file.

The monthly reports of the Comptroller were placed on file without being read.

A communication from S. S. Hays, School Agent, was received, setting forth the receipts and expenditures of the school fund during the months of June, July and August, 1862. The receipts during that time were $13,326 81. The expenditures during the same term were $11,989 54. The report was placed on file.

The report of the City Attorney was read by that officer. The document was very voluminous, giving in detail the suits in which the city was interested. The report was laid over and published.

JURIES.

A communication was read, from the Clerk of the Recorder's Court, in relation to the appointment of grand and petit jurors, and submitting an order requiring each Alderman to report forty names from each ward for that purpose. The order was passed.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works recommended the improvements of the Lower Bay road, from North Avenue to Fullerton Avenue; of South Water street from Clark to Franklin; and of Canal street from Lake to Fulton sts. The communications were appropriately referred.

A communication was read from the Board of Public Works, setting forth that they had contracted for the improvement of South Water street from Lake to Franklin, and that a former appropriation was insufficient to meet the cost. An accompanying order for a further appropriation was passed.

ASSESSMENTS.

The assessments for the improvement of West Madison street were confirmed. The objection of Mark Skinner, on account of illegality, was overruled.

THE CAIRO CONTRABANDS.

A communication from the Mayor setting forth a dispatch from General Tuttle, at Cairo, to him, and his reply as follows, was read:

CAIRO, Sept. 22, 1862.

To the Mayor of Chicago:—I have a large number of applications from your city for negro servants. Will you appoint a committee to see that they are properly put out to work. Will send them on as soon as a committee is appointed and I am notified. Answer.

J. M. TUTTLE, Brigadier-General.

MAYOR SHERMAN'S REPLY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Chicago, Sept. 22, 1862.

J. M. Tuttle, Brig.-Gen. Commanding at Cairo:

Your proposition to send imported negroes to Chicago, to work, would be in violation of the laws of this State, and a great imposition to the laboring population. I cannot give it my sanction, by appointing a committee, as you propose, or in any other way.

Yours, respectfully,

F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor of Chicago.

Ald. Comisky offered the following:

Resolved, That we, the aldermen of the city of Chicago, heartily approve of the action of our Mayor relative to the proposal to send negroes to this city; and that his answer to that proposal meets our unqualified approval.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Hoyt, Shimp Hahn, Baragwanath, Schall, Brown, Conlon, Woodman, Shufeldt, Comisky, Sheridan—11.

Nays—Botsford, Edwards, Tittsworth, Holden, Harvey, White—6.

HARBORS AND BRIDGES.

The Committee on Harbors and Bridges, to whom was referred the petition for a bridge across the river at State street, reported an order authorizing proposals for building said bridge, when subscriptions to the amount of $10,000 and the right of way had been obtained, and authorizing the appropriation of $10,000, when such amount had been so secured, to pay the other half of the cost of building said bridge. The order and report were laid over.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Ald. Holden offered the following, which was passed:

Whereas, The sidewalks and culverts upon many of the streets within the city are in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, and accidents are frequently occurring in consequence of such defects and want of repair, and the city is being thereby constantly subjected to the risks of law suits and to liability for damages; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby requested to cause a thorough examination to be made immediately of all the sidewalks and culverts in the city, and that in all cases where repairs are needed, they cause the necessary steps for that purpose to be taken with the least possible delay.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

The following, being the matter of raising bounties to fill up old regiments, (which was referred at the last special meeting), was received by the Council.

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Chicago: The undersigned, to whom, as a special committee, was referred the matter of an appropriation, by the city of Chicago, to aid in filling regiments, by paying bounties, having had the matter under consideration respectfully report that we know no legal method under our charter, whereby, at this time, we can make any appropriation, or provide by tax or otherwise for its payment. Respectfully,

F. C. SHERMAN,
GEO. A. MEECH,
S. S. HAYS.

The report was accepted.

CANTERBERRY HALL.

The petition of A. J. Sink, proprietor of Canterberry Hall, asking that his yearly license might be continued at $100, was called up.

Ald. Holden moved to amend by substituting the sum of $300.

The merits and demerits of Canterberry Hall were freely discussed. Several of the Aldermen confessed to having occasionally attended that place, and expressed a variety of opinions as to the character and "moral tone" of the performances.

Ald. Holden's amendment was lost. Yeas 7; nays 9.

The remonstrances against the petition were then read.

Ald. Holden moved to amend by substituting $250 as the price of the license.

The vote on this amendment stood ayes 10; nays 6. The report was then adopted as amended.

HARBOR MASTER.

The Mayor submitted the appointment of Anton Burke, as Harbor Master, and asked the concurrence of the Council. The appointment was confirmed.

NORTH MARKET HALL.

Ald. Harvey asked that the use of North Market Hall be granted for the purpose of military drill, two nights in each week. The request was referred to the Comptroller, with power to act.

The Council then adjourned.

The Victims of the Indian Massacres.—W. H. Woodbury, Esq., has just reached our city, duly commissioned by the Governor of Minnesota and by the Common Council of St. Paul, to solicit the aid of the benevolent in behalf of the poor refugees who have been driven from their homes by the merciless Indians of the Northwest. A meeting will be held at Trinity Church, on Jackson street, this Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at which Mr. Woodbury will make a statement of the condition of the people as he himself has seen it for weeks past. The public are invited to attend.

Notice.—The delegates to the Springfield Convention, appointed by the Convention yesterday, are requested to meet this afternoon, at 4 o'clock at the office of E. S. Williams in the Methodist Church Block.

[illegible]

Appointment of Delegates to the Springfield Convention.

The Mass Convention of voters from this county, pursuant to call, met at the Circuit Court room yesterday afternoon to appoint delegates to the Springfield Convention which assembles on Wednesday. The meeting was called to order by C. N. Holden, Esq.

Upon motion, Geo. W. Gage, Esq., was declared Chairman, and Geo. P. Upton, Secretary.

A. C. Coventry moved that a Committee be appointed to select delegates to the Springfield Convention.

John Lyle King spoke in opposition to the motion and in advocacy of the appointment of delegates from the floor.

Mr. Coventry amended his motion to the effect that a Committee of two from each division of the city and three from the country be appointed to propose the names of delegates. Carried.

C. B. Farwell moved that the Committee be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. King moved as an amendment that the Committee be appointed from the floor.

A long and rambling discussion ensued, at the close of which Mr. King's amendment prevailed. In pursuance of a motion by the same, the Committee was constituted as follows:

West Division—J. D. Ward, A. G. Throop.
North Division—E. C. Larned, A. C. Hesing.
South Division—L. C. P. Freer, John L. King.
From the Country—D. S. Hammond, Hanover; Louis Chatroop, Worth; J. H. Rees, Lake View.

J. Medill suggested that the Convention hand in names of those who would certainly go, for the consideration of the Committee, and a motion to the same effect offered by Mr. Holden prevailed.

During the absence of the Committee, U. R. Hawley offered the following resolutions, passed at the late session of the Union Convention of Henry county:

Whereas, There is a large class of citizens who are in favor of the restoration of the Union, but only on condition that the institution of slavery shall be preserved; and there is another large class who are willing to prosecute the war and maintain the Government, but only on conditions that slavery shall be exterminated, and

Whereas, There is another class of the loyal people, many times greater than both these extremists, who are in favor of prosecuting the war with all possible vigor to maintain the national constitution and Union, without conditions. Therefore,

Resolved, That we are for sustaining the present administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war, whether by so doing, slavery shall survive or perish, believing that its life or death is a question not for our government, but for those engaged in rebellion.

Upon motion the above were laid upon the table.

Col. Knobleсdorf being present was invited to speak. He referred to the fact that he was a citizen of Chicago and was pleased again to meet his fellow citizens after a long absence of eighteen months. Referring to the slavery question he said the belief that slavery must be exterminated was fast gaining ground. He had been with the army fourteen months, had shared their sufferings and hardship and knew the feeling of the men on this subject. He had seen slavery with his own eyes and could not have any other opinion. In the prosecution of this war the extermination of slavery would be a long step towards the end of it. Our troops had been discouraged at the way this war has been carried on. While he complimented Chicago and the State upon the alacrity and activity manifested in raising new troops, he thought it would have been better to have first filled up the old regiments instead of leaving them without help or reinforcement. After further alluding to the necessity of a most vigorous policy in this war the speaker closed amidst applause.

Mr. Waughop offered the following:

Resolved, That in these days of darkness and disaster, while the most formidable rebellion the world has ever known is striking at our national existence; whilst almost every day brings the tidings of desperate conflict in which our troops are slain by hundreds and even thousands; while a fearful Indian war is raging along our Northwestern frontier, destroying the lives of hundreds of innocent and defenseless women and children; while foreign nations are threatening to intervene; while our friends have gone forth to give their lives in defense of our national honor and cannot take part in our deliberations, or in our elections, we declare it to be the duty of all truly loyal citizens to forego their own claims for preferment, and discourage and discountenance all mere party considerations, and unite all the true friends of the Union against traitors and their sympathizers everywhere, in a combined and determined support of the Government until the authority of the Constitution and Laws shall be fully vindicated.

The resolution was referred to a Committee on Resolutions, constituted by the chair as follows: Andrew Akin, L. Lampertz, J. W. Waughop, U. R. Hawley, L. Brentano, E. Anthony, P. Bass.

The Committee on Delegates to Springfield came in and reported as follows.

FROM THE CITY.

C. P. J. Arion	J. W. Waughop
J. G. Gindele	John Lyle King
W. L. Church	Sidney Smith
A. G. Throop	P. Bass
C. J. Franks	S. M. Wilson
W. K. McAllister	Joseph Medill
H. Greenebaum	John H. Muhlke
L. Brentano	E. C. Larned
Elliot Anthony	A. C. Hesing.

From the Country.—J. H. Pahlman, Palatine; L. Chatroop, Worth; M. C. Niles, Cicero; Charles Sacter, Bloom; E. D. Holton, Lyons; H. B. Hurd, Evanston; E. S. Williams, Hyde Park.

Upon motion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

J. D. Ward offered the following which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That delegates unable to attend shall be empowered to select substitutes, and in case they fail to do so then the remaining delegates shall have power to fill any vacancy, and that the delegates in attendance be empowered to cast the vote of Cook county in the Convention.

Mr. Coventry moved that the delegation be instructed to present the name of Hon. Caspar Butz to the convention for Congressman at large and to cast their votes for him.

The motion met with unanimous opposition at all hands, the Convention preferring that the delegation should go untrammeled, and upon motion of J. C. Franks was laid upon the table.

The Committee on Resolutions returned and submitted Mr. Waughop's resolution, as above, for their report. Mr. Lampertz offered the following in addition:

Resolved, That the means of effectually crushing the rebellion are in the hands of the President as the Executive of the people's will, embodied in the Confiscation Act.

Considerable discussion followed, which was terminated by the passage of a motion to lay the whole subject of resolutions upon the table, the meeting preferring that the delegation should go to Springfield without platforms other than those implied in the call, leaving their construction to the Convention.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

Important to Owners and Masters of Vessels.

The Collector of this port has been instructed to enforce the following laws and regulations relative to the coasting trade on the lakes:

First—the master of every vessel is required to take the oath of allegiance before the vessel will be permitted to clear.

Second—The first section of the Act of Congress, of July 14, 1862, requires that after the first of October next, the master of every vessel, before departure from any port, shall file with the Collector a manifest, and obtain a clearance; this clearance must be obtained even if the vessel be bound to a port in the same district or State; in default of obtaining a clearance, a fine of $20 is imposed, and the same is a lien against the vessel.

From the following Treasury Circular it will be seen that all vessels must first report at the Custom House before unlading, and that no reports will be received except during the hours prescribed by law, viz: from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12, 1862.

Sir:—You are hereby instructed to permit no vessel to unload at your port until the master thereof shall have first reported to you. No reports must be received except during the hours prescribed by law.

Should steamboats or propellers, which arrive at night, require a modification of this order to prevent delay in the prosecution of their business, you are authorized, on the owners thereof making application to you in writing to nominate to me a deputy, who shall at such time of night as may be necessary, receive the reports of the masters of such steamboats or propellers, inspect and certify their manifests, superintend their unloading and grant to them entries and clearances if required. The compensation of such deputy to be paid by the owners of such steamboats or propellers.

I am very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
LUTHER HAVEN, Esq., Collector &c., Chicago.

Found Dead.—A woman was found dead yesterday in the house at the southeast corner of Randolph and Clinton streets. Some of the other occupants of the house, alarmed at her long non-appearance, burst open the door of her appartment and found her dead upon the floor, where she had evidently been for a long time. Nothing is as yet known of the circumstances, except that she is a married woman, her husband being in the army. The Coroner's inquest to be holden to-day will probably develope all the facts.

Personal.—Gov. Salomon and wife, of Wisconsin, and Col. John B. Wyman, of the 13th Illinois, are at the Sherman House.

The Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.

PEORIA, Sept. 20, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Permit me to correct a mistake made in your local notice yesterday, of the cavalry regiment with which I am connected. It is spoken of as "Col. Headley's cavalry," whereas, I obtained the order, through the influence of Gov. Yates, for the regiment, to be commanded by Capt. D. P. Hancock of the regular army. Capt. Hancock has been detailed by the War Department for this service, and is now at Springfield, where we have established our headquarters, as the Colonel of the regiment. It is proper I should say of Col. Hancock, that during the eight years of his life in the regular service, no young officer has behaved more gallantly. He has been promoted twice for meritorious services, and has secured the confidence of all who know him; and, therefore, the reason of my application to the Department for authority to raise the regiment in his name.

Recruiting is going on rapidly, and the prospect is now we shall be fully organized within the next thirty days.

We intend that it shall be an honor to the governor and state, and therefore will give no orders to raise companies except to persons who are known to be well qualified for the position to which they aspire. The regiment is numbered 15th Illinois cavalry, being the highest number as yet in any of the States.

Further information may be had by addressing myself at Peoria, or Col. Hancock at Springfield. I take pleasure in referring any, with whom I am not personally acquainted, to all the prominent bankers in Chicago. Yours truly,

J. C. HEADLEY.

Sent to Bail.—[illegible], whose arrest for taking money from another man's pocket book was noticed last week, had an examination before Justice Milliken yesterday, and was held in $300 bail to answer the complaint before the Recorder's Court.

Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 93 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemen's clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 109 Randolph street. au25-1m.

Last week of Solomon's Temple. sep17-6t

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h221-1y

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1862.

Exchange continues firm. We quote it par@¼ buying; ½@¾ selling. Gold is taken at 116 to-day, and old Demand Treasury notes at 112. Currency is still in demand, and an increase in market would be acceptable to bankers and business men.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The money market has undergone no change to speak of since our last issue. Currency is in fair supply, and exchange rather firmer. The buying rates on Saturday were generally ¼ off; selling rate ¼ premium. There was no change in specie. Gold 15 per cent premium. Silver 10 per cent. Old Demand Notes are bringing the same price as silver.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1862.

First Board—Stocks active and higher.

Chic & Rock Island	73¾	Mich Southern	34¼
Mil & Pr. du Chien	36	do guaranteed	68⅞
Galena & Chicago	75¼	Mich Central	75
Ill. Cen. scrip	66¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	39¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6's, '81, coup	101¾	Treasury 7 3-10	104⅛
do 5's, '74, coup	91¼	do 6 year cert's	99
U. S. Demd Notes	112½		

Second Board—Stocks higher with fair business.

Chi. & Rock Island	73¾	Mich Central	74⅝
Cleve & Toledo	60⅝	Reading	64
Ill. Cent. scrip	67¼	Galena & Chicago	75¾
Mich. South' gt'd	68¼	N. Y. Central	96⅜
Michigan Southern	35	Pacific Mail	118¾
Erie	43¼	P. F. W. & C. 2d b.	84⅝
do preferred	77⅞	Tol. & Wab. 1st b.	94
Harlem	18	do 2d bonds	78⅝
Hudson	54¼	Missouri 6's	48¼
Harlem prefd, b 60	45	Tennessee 6's	51

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81	101½@101⅝	Treas 7 3-10	104⅝@104⅞
U. S. 5's '74, coups	91¼	U. S. 6's '68, coups	100

MONEY MARKET.—Quite easy at 4 ℘ cent. on call; strictly prime paper 4@5 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Quiet at 128¾@129 for banker's bills.

American gold opening firmer at 17¾, and closed steady at 17⅝@17¾ ℘ cent. premium.

California gold bars steady at 17 per cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, September 22, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
Canal	..	8914	53353			
G & C U R R	735	12987	7879	7361	38	85
R I R R	1620	7000	5850	1500	1400	4000
I C R R	2290	22750	42700	4200	150	....
C B & Q R R	1250	6009	24000	3180	1875	440
N W R R	780	14917	979	2950	310	850
A & St L R R	1218	3300	2050	....	22	....
Total	7097	76057	136041	20492	4685	5355

	Lard lbs.	Beef Cattle. No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool. lbs	Grass Seed. lbs	Hid's lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	6210	....
G & C U R R	....	....	180	....	1,100	1550
R I & R	....	41	128	....	....	....
I C R R	9600	32	400	15000	56500	24450
C B & Q R R	23691	171	2345	....	6743	5235
C & N W	....	101	....	....	....	5085
A & St L R R	....	176	170	....	1220	830
Total	33691	521	3323	15000	71773	37200

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	7700	47000	273800	77000	....	....
To Oswego	....	16000	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	....	....	15000	....	....	....
To Kingston	4416	32500	49700	50	....	....
To other ports	....	....	100	....	....	....
Total	12116	95500	338600	77050	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—SEPT. 20.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	8,914	Lumber, ft	369,490
Corn, bu	53,353	Shingles, no	279,000
Seeds, lbs	6,210	Lath, pcs	148,800
		Posts, no	700
		Salt, bbls	343

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—SEPT. 22.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	210,000	Flour, brls	5,000
Shingles, no	[illegible]	Wheat, bu	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	35,000	Corn, bu	49,850
Wood, cds	289	Lard, brls	140
Staves, no	245	Highwines, brls	100
Salt, brls	3,100		
Coal, tons	200		

A quiet feeling pervaded the Wheat market to-day and all descriptions, except No. 2 Spring and Rejected, were easier. About 66,000 bu changed hands at 99c for No. 1 Red; 90@90½c for No. 2 Red; 84c for Rejected Red; 89@91c for No. 1 Spring; 89@89c for No. 2 Spring, and 69@70½c for Rejected Spring.

The Flour market ruled dull and heavy with only a limited inquiry for Winter Wheat brands at prices ranging from $4.75@5 40 for common to choice. Spring Wheat flour was neglected and nominal.

Corn was less active, and owing to an advance in freights and unfavorable news from New York the market declined ½@1c per bushel. Sales foot up about 120,000 bushels all grades at 31@31½c for High Mixed afloat; 30@30½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 29@29 c for Railroad Mixed in store, and 24@25c for Rejected in store—the market closing dull.

There was a firm and buoyant feeling in the Oat market at the opening, and liberal sales were made at Saturday's outside prices. Towards the close, however, the demand fell off, and sales were made at 23@23½c—a decline of ½a1c.

Rye was less inquired for, and declined 1c—sales being made at 41c. Barley was without material change. Mess Pork was a shade firmer, with sales of city packed at $9,50. Timothy Seed was steady and in demand at $1 45 for good samples. Highwines easier and more active. Sales at 19c.

Lake Freights were firm but quiet, at an advance of ½@¾c per bushel. Engagements were made at 8¼@8½c for corn and 6¼c for oats to Buffalo; 16c for wheat to Oswego; 17c for corn to Ogdensburgh, and 13¼c for corn to Kingston via Port Corborne.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Firm, and ½@¾c higher. The engagements were:—Schr. Athenian, corn at 8¼c; schr. Perry Hannah same at 8½c; bark Marquette, oats at 6¼c—All to Buffalo. Brig John G. Deshler and schr. Thomas S. Mott, wheat to Oswego at 16c; a standard vessel, corn to Ogdensburgh at 17c; schr. Southampton, corn to Kingston, via Port Colborne at 13¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 7,097 brls; shipped, 12,116 brls. Spring Wheat brands were neglected. Winter grades quiet. Sales were, 95 brls "Carbondale" White Winter at $5 35; 100 brls "Hunter's Premium" at $5 25; 50 brls "Hall's Challenge" at $5.40; 250 brls "Arsenal" and 80 brls "Woodbine" at $5 00; 200 brls "Exchange" on p. t; 200 brls "Home Mills" Red winter at $4 75; 77 brls "Crystal River" at $4 40; 100 brls "Empire" at $4 37½; 80 brls (brand not named) at $4 35; 81 brls "Opera" Winter super at $4.00; 77 brls "Planters" do at $4.10; 32 brls "Eagle" super at $3.25; 100 brls Rye Flour at $2 90—all delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 75,057 bu: shipped, 95,500 bu. Rather easier, except No. 2 Spring and Rejected. Sales were; 400 bu No. 1 Red at 99c; 9 000 bu No 2 Red at 90½c; 3 000 bu do at 90¼c; 8,000 bu do at 90c; 12,000 bu Rejected Red at 84c; 2,000 bu No. 1 Spring (in Munn & Scott's) at 91c; 2,000 bu do (M. & S.) at 90½c; 1,000 bu do at 90c; 2,500 bu do at 89½c; 1,400 bu do at 89½c; 4,000 bu do at 89c; 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 82c; 9,000 bu do at 82½c; 5,000 bu do at 83c; 800 bu Rejected Spring at 69c; 400 bu do at 69½c; 6,000 bu do at 70c; 2,000 bu do at 70½c—all in store; 4,000 bu Rejected at 74c afloat, and 400 bu, no grade, at 60c on track.

CORN—Received, 136,141 bu; shipped, 338 600 bu. Market less active, and ½@1c lower. Sales were: 5,000 bu High Mixed at 31½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 31½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 31c afloat; 5,000 bu Canal Mixed at 30½c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 31c afloat; 10,000 bu Mixed at 30½c f. o. b; 4,800 bu do (early) at 29½c in store; 60,000 bu do at 29c in store; 800 bu Rejected at 25c in store; 10,000 bu do at 24½c in store; 1,500 bu do at 24½c in store; 3 500 bu do at 24c in store; 1,800 bu, no grade, at 17c on track.

OATS—Received, 20,492 bu.; shipped, 77,050 bu. Opened firm, but closed dull and lower. Sales were: 44 000 bu No. 1 at 24c; 6 000 bu do at 23½c; 5,800 bu do at 23c; 500 bu Rejected at 20c; 1,000 bu do at 20½c—all in store.

RYE—Received, 5,355 bu. Dull and 1c lower. Sales, 2,500 bu No. 1 at 41c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 5,355 bu; none shipped. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were: 1,000 bu Medium at 40c on track; 400 bu at 46c del; 400 bu at 49c on track; 400 bu at 60c del; 400 bu at 6 c del.

HIGHWINES—More active and easier. Sales, 500 brls at 19½c (late on Saturday); 150 do at 19c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Steady and active. Sales, 179 bags at $1 45; 40 do at $1 43.

PORK—Firm and more active. Sales, 248 brls city mess at $9 50.

LARD—Steady. Sales, 50 packages summer rendered at 8¼c.

BUTTER—Firm, with moderate activity. Sales, 40 firkins at 11½c.

MILL STUFFS—Sales, 20 tons middlings at $18 00 delivered.

BEANS—Sales, 800 bu medium at $1 75.

SALT—Sales, 4,000 bags G A salt at $1 65; 1,000 bags do at $1.10 (in bond); 200 bags "Liverpool" at $1.85.

Baltimore Provision Market—Sep. 19.

The market has been very quiet during the past week, and transactions reported have been unimportant. The recent restrictions placed on shipments to all points have so far materially checked business, but with only light stocks, and very limited receipts of most articles under this head, holders show no disposition to sell except at full current prices. Beef—sales have been confined to small lots at our quotations, viz: Baltimore No 1 at $11 00, and mess at $15@ 6 50 per brl. Bulk meats—no transactions have been reported. Stock very light. We quote shoulders at 5½c; Sides at 6c; and hams at 7½@7¾c per pound. Bacon—Sales have been confined to jobbing lots, within the range of our quotations, viz.: Shoulders 6@6½c; sides, 6¾@8c; plain hams, 9@10½c, sugar cured and fancy hams, 12@14½c ℘ lb. Pork—We have heard of no sales and continue previous quotations, viz: Mess, $14.00; prime, $9 50@10 00; and rump at $9 50 per brl. Lard—No sales. We quote western in brls and tcs. at 10c; do in kegs (regular packages) at 10½c, and butchers at 9c per lb.—*American.*

Wheat and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat, and corn, in store in this city to-day, compared with the amount in store a week ago, and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 22, 1862.	Sept. 15, 1862.	Sept. 23, 1861.
Flour, br's	11,450	[illegible]	3,473
Wheat, bu	438,949	488,272	522,116
Corn, bu	1,886,671	[illegible]	1,765,959

New York Cotton Market—Sept. 19.

The market was quiet and prices unsettled. The sales were confined to about 75 bales, in small lots, at prices ranging from 54½@56c for middling uplands. The sales making were of too limited a character to form a correct basis of quotations.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Ashes—Market quiet and steady with small sales at $6.31½ for pots, and $7.25@7 35 for pearls.

Flour—Demand for flour continues moderate and the market is without important change. Sales 12,200 brls at $5.00@5.15 for super state; $5 20@5.55 for extra state; $5 00@5.65 for choice do.; $5 10@5 15 for super western; $5.85@5 60 for common to medium extra western; $5 75@5 85 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5 75@6.75 for Iowa brands. Market closing heavy for common and firm for good grades. Canadian flour in fair request at about previous quotations. Sales 800 brls at $5 35@5 60 for common and $5.70@6 65 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $3 50@4.50. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

Whisky—Steady. Sales 350 brls at 38@38½c.

Grain—Wheat—There is an advance of a half penny in freights. The market has declined to per bu., with fair demand for export. Sales 97,000 bu: Chicago spring at $1 08@1 15; 22,300 bu. Milwaukee club at $1 11@1.16; 14 000 bu amber Iowa at $1 17@1.19; 8,000 bu. winter red western at $1 22@1.26; 15 000 bu. Amber Michigan at $1.26@1.28; 13,300 bu extra choice do at $1 29@1.30; 2,500 bu. choice amber Green Bay at $1.21½; 3,000 bu. choice amber state at $1.28, and 24,000 bu. white Michigan at $1 37@1 42. Rye quiet at 65@70c for western; 80@83c for state. Barley dull and nominal. Corn rules heavy, with sales of 165,000 bu. at 57@60c for shipping mixed western; 61c for extra choice do; 54@57c for eastern; 44@53c for damaged and heated. Oats firm at 54@56c for Jersey, Canada western and state.

Groceries—Coffee—market rules very firm. Sugar—raw more active prices advanced ⅛c ℘ lb. Molasses firm and in fair demand.

Provisions—Demand for pork moderate, and market without important change. Sales, 1,825 brls. $11.75@11.87½ for mess; $11.00@11.50 for prime mess; $10 12½@10.25 for prime. Beef quiet and firm. Sales, 200 brls. extra at $5 50@7 00 for country prime; $8 00@10.75 for country mess; $12.00@13.75 for repacked mess, and $13.50@14.87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominally unchanged. Beef hams active. Sales, 50 brls choice western at $15.00@16 50. Cut meats are firm at 4¾@5½c for shoulders; 7@7½c for hams. Bacon sides inactive. Lard steady with a fair demand. Sales, 1,535 brls at 9@9¾c. Butter selling at 12@15½c for Ohio; 16@20c for state. Cheese firm at 7@9½c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Flour—Flour dull, Ohio $5 87½@6 50.

Grain—Wheat firm, white $1 55@1.68; red $1 35@1 40. Corn scarce, white 70@72c; yellow 69@70c. Oats quiet.

Whisky—Firm at 32½c.

Provisions—Steady.

OSWEGO, Sept 21.—Flour—Unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady, with moderate milling demand. Sales, 10,000 bu. No. 2 Chicago spring at 1 0c; 3,000 bu. winter red state at $1 13; red winter Indiana held at $1 14 which is above the views of buyers. Corn dull. Sales, 2,500 bu. Illinois at 44c. Other grains quiet.

Canal Freights—Firm, but unchanged. Flour 51c, wheat 13c, corn 11½c to New York.

Imports—1,271 brls flour, 7.300 bu. wheat, 11,000 bu corn, 49,000 bu. barley.

Exports—2,250 brls. flour, 70,000, bu. wheat, 22,000 bu. corn.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Flour—Market quiet.

Grain—Wheat a shade easier. Sales of Green Bay club at $1 02; red winter Illinois at $1 01½; red winter Ohio and Indiana at $1 09. Corn quiet. Sales of sound at 42c; unsound in good supply, and market quiet. Oats very firm and in good demand. Sales of 54 000 bu., the greater portion to arrive, at 44c. Barley and rye quiet.

Whisky—Market quiet. No sales.

Lake Imports—46 000 brls. flour, 231,000 bu. wheat, 110,000 bu. corn, 17,000 bu. barley.

Exports—18,000 bu. wheat, 78,000 bu. corn, 18,000 bu. oats, 6,000 bu rye.

Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] PER STEAMER NOVA SCOTIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—Breadstuffs—Richardson Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Bigland, Athya & Co. report flour dull and 6d lower than on Friday; quoted 23s 6d@28s. Wheat quiet but steady. Red western quiet but steady at 9s 2d@10s 4d; red southern 10s 6d@10s 9d; white western 10s 9d@11s 3d; white southern 11s 6d@12s. Corn dull and unchanged. Mixed 28s 9d @29s.

Provisions—Some authorities report beef very dull. Pork dull. Bacon tending downward. Lard inactive and prices unchanged. Tallow quiet but steady.

Ashes—Steady. Pots 32s.

Groceries—Quiet but steady. Coffee inactive and tending downward.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Breadstuffs—Dull.

Sugar firm. Coffee active. Tea quiet but steady. Tallow, buoyant at 8s 3d. Consols closed Wednesday 93⅝ for money. American securities flat.

LATEST—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Breadstuffs—Flour, easier. Wheat, steady except for lower qualities which are slightly lower. Corn, firm. Provisions, flat.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Consols for money, 93⅜. Bullion in bank has decreased £257 000.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......Sept. 22

Stmr Sea Bird, Dougall, Ontonagon, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 400 m shingles.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, 100 brls salt, sundries.
Bark E S Morgan, Elsey, Buffalo, 23 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Brig Isabella, Jones, Cleveland, 260 tons coal.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Port Washington, 50 cords wood.
Schr Jane Louise, Morey, St Joseph, 70 cords wood.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber, 50 m shingles.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Green Bay, 465 m shingles.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 75 cords wood.
Schr Elbe, Thompson, Green Bush, 35 m staves.
Schr H Norton, Carberry, Runkville, 35 cords wood.
Schr Mary, Slooter, Holland, 55 cords bark.
Schr Speed, Reed, Port Sheldon, 8 cords wood.
Schr Ellen Pike, Osler, Ray's Landing, 53 cords wood.
Schr Hero, Banch, South Haven, 5 cords wood, 155 m staves.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 45 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Painterville, 35 cords wood, 35 m staves.
Schr Experiment, Adams, Green Bush, 30 cords wood.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 91 cords wood.
Schr Challenge, McVae, Pier Cove, 73 cords wood.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Pier Cove, 65 cords wood.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Webster's Pier, 75 cords wood.
Schr Tricolor, Saddler, South Haven, 26 cords wood.
Schr Albany, Smith, Dane's Pier, 85 cords wood.
Schr Ostrich, Earl, Oswego, 2 000 brls salt.

CLEARED.......Sept. 22

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Schr Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 5,000 brls flour, 140 brls lard, 100 brls highwines.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven.
Schr R J Sanborn, Blyben, Buffalo, 1,000 bu wheat.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Port Washington.
Schr Jane Louise, Morey, St Joseph.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo.
Schr Pilot, Gunderson, Green Bay.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, St Joseph.
Schr Enterprise, Wilkinson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Green Bush.
Schr H Norton, Carberry, Runkville.
Schr Mary, Slooter, Holland.
Schr Speed, Reed, South Haven.
Schr Ellen Pike, Osler, Kalamazoo.
Schr Hero, Banch, South Haven.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Centreville.
Schr Experiment, Adams, Green Bush.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Pier Cove.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Pier Cove.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Webster's Pier.
Schr Tricolor, Saddler, South Haven.
Schr Albany, Smith, Dane's Pier.
Schr Meridian, Morley, Ogdensburgh, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Perry Hannah, Canfield, Buffalo, 15,200 bu corn.
Schr Athenian, McIntyre, Buffalo, 19,150 bu corn.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sept. 22, 1862.

Up—Props. Mohawk, Michigan; barks Rawson, Northwest, Fame, Hoyt, Chicago, Twilight; brigs Canopus, Banner; schrs. Cuyahoga, Fulton, Robinson, Lone Star, Ion, Baltic, Aucturus, Die Vernon, Thornton, Elaner, Denmark.

Down—Prop. Ogdensburgh; bark Two Fannies; schrs. Maria, Johnson, Whaling, Sea Bird, Foote, Roberts, Fiske, Penfield, Scandinavian, Oneida.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

Vessels Arrived at Buffalo from Chicago—Sept. 19—Props Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Mohawk, Brig Alex Mitchell. Schrs Live Oak, Joseph Cochrane, Marcellon, Grey Eagle.

Vessels Cleared from Buffalo for Chicago—Sept. 19—Prop Free State, Sun, Pittsburgh. Bark Sunshine. Brigs Roscius, Hutchinson, Alex Mitchell, Globe. Schrs Josephine, Lawrence.

Vessels Passing through the Welland Canal.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 18th of September—		
Schrs Jas Navagh,	Chicago,	Cape Vn't.
Prop Buckeye,	Oswego,	Chicago.
On the 19th—		
Schr Fulton,	Oswego,	Chicago,
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 18th—		
Schr Acentias,	Chicago,	Oswego.
On the 19th—		
Bark Adriatic,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Vessels discharging at the elevator—		
Bark Maitland,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schr Florence,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schr Ellen Baxter,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schr Henry Hagar,	Chicago,	Chicago.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........Sept. 20

Aleona, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 128 bu seeds.
Constitution, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn.
Ericsson, Ottawa, 5 5 0 bu corn.
J B Dickey, La Salle, 3 700 bu wheat, 1,353 bu corn.
Rob't Holmes, Utica, 5,800 bu corn.
Prairie State, La Salle, 5,214 bu wheat.
Merriam, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 10,000 lbs cooper's ware.
Wing and Wing, La Salle, 4,800 bu corn.
Belle, La Salle, 5 000 bu corn.
Ella, Joliet, 5,100 bu corn.

CLEARED.........Sept. 22.

Alice, La Salle, 70 000 ft lumber.
Leviathan, La Salle, 109,808 ft lumber, 120 m shingles.
Laura Ann, Ottawa.
Oneida, Ottawa.
Old Abe, Joliet.
L C Campbell, La Salle, 2,323 ft lumber, 20 m lath, 752 cedar posts.
Gibraltar, La Salle.
John McNellis, La Salle, 67 m ft lumber, 16 m siding, 80 m shingles.
B A Thorp, Joliet.
Aragena, La Salle, 20 brls lime, 130 brls salt.
Rob't Holmes, Utica.
Ericsson, Ottawa.
Ottawa, Ottawa.
Bonner, La Salle.
Adelia, Joliet, 100 brls salt.
Emeline, Seneca, 45 m lumber, 3m lath, 313 brls lime.
Uredilla, Marseilles.
Wm. Foote, La Salle, 70,200 ft lumber.
Constitution, La Salle.
Gibraltar, La Salle, 124 tons pig iron.
Portland, Morris, 113 brls salt.
Troubadour, Lockport, 43,026 ft lumber, 2 m siding, 50 m shingles.
Dr Henly, La Salle, 34 120 ft lumber, 18,800 ft siding, 119 m shingles, 109 m lath.
Charlotte, La Salle, 4,500 ft lumber, 20 m shingles, 19,500 lath.

FROM MISSOURI.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

are rising quite rapidly, and will probably swell the Lower Mississippi sufficiently for a few days for gunboat operations and to allow the Eastport to pass over the bar near Helena.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 22.—The following official report has just been received from the expedition under Col. Burris, which has been in pursuit of Quantrel's guerilla band: "Since their raid on Olathe, for fourteen days our forces have been in hot pursuit of Quantrel through Jackson, Cass Johnson and Lafayette counties, unable to bring on an engagement other than an occasional picket skirmish, until the 19th, when about fifty of our cavalry came up with the enemy, five miles north of Pleasant Hill. A brisk fire was kept up for about ten minutes, when the enemy broke and run in confusion, leaving two of their dead on the field. We pursued them two miles further, when the enemy entered the woods, scattering in all directions. Enemy's loss unknown; our loss one killed.

A Piratical Gunboat Runs the Blockade at Mobile.

Negligence of the Officer in Command of the Federal Blockading Fleet.

HE IS PROMPTLY DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, PENSACOLA BAY, Sept. 8, 1862.

Sir:—I regret to be compelled again to make another mortifying acknowledgment of apparent neglect, namely: the running of the blockade at Mobile by a ten gun gunboat, supposed to be Loyard's gunboat, Capt. Bullock. You will perceive, however, from Captain Preble's report, herewith enclosed, that there was no want of vigilance. They saw her in good time, but failed to sink or capture her. Why Capt. Preble did not fire into her after she failed to stop or answer his hail, I cannot imagine. The commander of the Rachael Seaman says, and I believe they all admit, that there never was a finer opportunity for stopping a vessel until she passed through; then, however, when it was too late, they began firing—the Oneida first, the Winona next, and the Rachael Seaman last.

Very respectfully, your ob'd't s'rv't,
(Signed) D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear Admiral, comd'g West Gul. blockading squadron.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP OF WAR ONEIDA, OFF MOBILE, Sept. 4, 1862.

Sir:—I regret to inform you that a three-masted screw steamer, wearing an English red ensign and penant, and carrying four quarter boats, a battery of eighteen broadside guns, one or two pivots, and having every appearance of an English man-of-war, ran the blockade this afternoon, under the following circumstances:

I had sent the Winona to windward to speak a schooner standing on under sail. The smoke of a steamer was discovered, bearing about southeast and standing directly for us. Observing she was burning black smoke, I immediately signalled the Winona to chase at discretion. We soon neared the stranger, in company with the Winona, who, as she approached, gradually hauled to the windward. When abeam of him, about 100 yards distant, I hailed him, but received no answer. I then fired a shot across his bows. He still ranged ahead without stopping; but still thinking him an English man-of-war, I fired two more shots across his bow, and then directed a shot at him, which went over between his lower and main mast. He soon hauled down his flag and trained his guns to bear on us; but having no flag to fight under, was afraid to fire. We continued firing at him, assisted by the Vienna and one of the mortar schooners, but he made sail and by his superior speed and unparalleled audacity managed to escape us.

We sent our shot all around and over him, and are certain that several of our shell and the Winona's struck him.

With great mortification, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, Com.
To Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut, Com'g, &c.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—Com. George Henry Preble, senior officer in command of the blockading force off Mobile, having been guilty of neglect of duty in permitting the armed steamer Ovetto to run the blockade, is by order of the president dismissed from the naval service, from this date.

From Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Wm. N. Ross, a relative of John Ross, has arrived here with a communication from the latter to the president, asking that the Cherokees be recognized in all their treaty rights, and setting forth that what was done by that nation seemingly favoring the rebels, was under duress and from intimidation.

Mail facilities have been restored to Frederick, Hagerstown and intermediate points.

An order has been issued for the removal of all the criminals imprisoned in the penitentiary in this district to the old county jail in Albany, N. Y., to afford an opportunity for an enlargement of the arsenal, made absolutely necessary by military exigencies.

By direction of the president, the States of Missouri, Arkansas and the bordering Indian territory will constitute the department of Missouri, and will be commanded by Major General S. R. Curtis, with his headquarters at St. Louis. Alton, Ill., is attached to the department of Missouri. Western Virginia is attached to the department of Ohio; headquarters at Cincinnati.

AFFAIRS AT LOUISVILLE.

Positions of Bragg and Buell.

[From the New Albany Evening Journal, 20th.]

Gen. Dumont has fallen back from Lebanon Junction to Shepherdsville, sixteen miles out from Louisville. Such a movement on his part took everybody by surprise. Gen. D. himself is in Louisville to-day.

The work of fortifying Louisville goes on vigorously, and the contraband population have all taken up the shovel and the pick and gone to digging in good earnest.

We conversed with a gentleman this forenoon, who left Elizabethtown yesterday. He says there were no rebels in that vicinity, or on the road thence to Louisville. A train from Louisville arrived at Elizabethtown at noon to-day.

These facts being known will excite surprise that Gen. Dumont fell back from his position at the Junction. He could easily have been reinforced there had he required reinforcements.

Gen. Buell is at Sinking Creek, while his advance is at Dripping Spring, on the lower turnpike leading to Glasgow and Lebanon. His army is moving in the direction of Louisville. A fight between him and Bragg, whose forces are mostly in the neighborhood of Glasgow, is likely to take place at any moment.

It is not apprehended that Bragg will attempt to advance his main army at present. He is, however, in such a position that he will have to fight, no matter in what direction he moves.

General Nelson arrived at Louisville last night, and has taken command of all the forces in that vicinity. He is eminently the man for the place. The Union cause has already suffered greatly in Kentucky for the want of a man of energy and military ability at the head of affairs at Louisville. Such a man is General Nelson, and the movements of troops at Louisville to-day gives promise that he is going to work in earnest. There has been too much silk glove handling of rebels in that State.

Louisville is full of Union refugees, who have been driven from their homes because the sweet cream policy of those in command has afforded bait to the hounds that are now gobbling up our troops at so many points in that State.

Gen. Nelson will put an end to this gobbling policy.

Burbridge's brigade, which includes the 81st regiment, crossed the river from Jeffersonville this morning, with five days' rations. They are going out "among 'em."

Louisville gives evidence to-day of considerable military commotion. Important movements are going on. The streets are filled with government wagons, loaded with ammunition and stores, and there is general activity and energy manifest throughout all the military departments.

The rebels, it is said, are leaving Frankfort. They have probably stolen all that was worth stealing in that vicinity, and are going to hunt up a new field for their enterprise.

The rebel force which was stationed near Hamilton, Boone county, has disappeared. We suppose the boats plying between Cincinnati and Louisville will have no further trouble at present.

It will not be many days till Gen. Nelson will rid the border counties of the gangs that have infested them.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 20th inst., by Rev. R. Bord, D. D., Mr. HENRY BURGESS and Miss KATE WALPOLE, both of this city. On the 19th, by the same, Mr. JOHN E. STUFFLEBEAM and Miss MARY ROBB, all of this city.

In St. Charles, Ill., on Saturday, the 2?th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. C. Clark, Mr. HERMANN B. DAVIDSON, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss MARY A. WHEELER, the only daughter of Deacon Jas. T. Wheeler, of the former place.

DIED.

In Paducah, Ky., Sunday, Sept 14th, C. B. DICKINSON, of this city, a member of the "Havelock Guards," Co. B., 72d Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

He rests in hope of a blessed immortality.

Lost.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

GIRL LOST.

A girl of eighteen years, subject to insanity, and with but partially developed intellect, has strayed from the SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS, at Boston, Mass.

She is rather stout, has a curved spine, and appears deformed; complexion dark, hair very black and heavy, eyes blue; answers to the name of LAURA. She can write, and reads as well with the book wrong side up as right side up. It is supposed she has attempted to come to the West, where her home is. Any information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded as above by ALDEN CHOTE, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. se 9 [illegible]

LOST—On Monday, near Clark street Bridge, a Black and Tan Slut. A reward will be paid when brought to 25 Lake street, 2nd floor. se22-[illegible]

MARE STOLEN.—Stolen from the subscriber on Monday, Sept. 1st, a Dark Brown Mare, with a few grey hairs behind, about six years old, having sucked a colt when missing, has a smaller speck of hair [illegible] white spot on the fore head, hind feet white, right hip [illegible]. The owner will give such information to T. H. SCHLEK, [illegible] [illegible] Meh & Co. No. 121 Lake street, ANTON MURR, Niles, Cook County, Ill., or to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded. CHARLES G. MUHLKE. Deerfield, Lake Co., Sept. 22, 1862. se23-[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
LOW PRICES.

100 bales	Medford Sheeting	- - -	23
200 "	Stark "	- - -	23½
200 "	Appleton "	- - -	23½
100 "	Lawrence "	- - -	25½
100 Cases	Merrimack Prints	- - -	15
50 "	Richmond "	- - -	13½
50 "	Sprague "	- - -	14½
100 "	Pemberton "	- - -	13½

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
35,000 OZARK BAGS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETING
(IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
Shades of any Description Made to Order.
CURTAIN GOODS,
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES
ENNAMELED CLOTH.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
[illegible]

E. G. L. FAXON,
BEDDING.
OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.

The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also, to
Repair and Make Over
OLD MATTRASSES,
And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line in the best manner, at short notice, at his
Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE
BEDDING
Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices
FOR CASH.
Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.
Always on hand or made to order.

Particular Attention Paid to Custom Work.

The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
The Best Bed ever Used.
ALSO—MY
STEAM CURED FEATHERS
Superior to all Others,
Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having always a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture to order, in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to continue to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.

E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street. 70
P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS
Now opening for FALL TRADE.
The Usual Variety of New Styles.
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c
FOR CASH.
E. G. L. FAXON,
Old Stand, 70 Lake Street.
[ap7-ns71]

FIRST CLASS CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.

Before returning to Colorado, I desire to sell a large quantity of INSIDE, RIVER & SUBURBAN PROPERTY In Chicago, on advantageous terms to purchasers. JOHN EVANS. Inquire at the Office, 55 S. Clark street, up-stairs. [illegible]

PIANOS.—A variety of seven Octaves, full iron frame Piano Fortes, from $[illegible] to $[illegible] each, will be sold cheap for cash or on monthly payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and tuning promptly attended to. Sheet Music. [illegible] and rosewood Veneers for sale at 126 South Dearborn street, on the second floor. J. PRESTON. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Board with the comforts of a home for an elderly lady, in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Address Post Office Box 1820, stating terms and location. References exchanged. se23-[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent a small cottage house on the North Side, south of Oak street and east of Lasalle. Rent not to exceed $10 per month. Address Post Office Box 5139. se22-[illegible]

WANTED—Boarding in a genteel private family, within ten minutes walk of the Rock Island Round House. Address box 3167 for one week. References exchanged. se22-[illegible]

WANTED—Orders from AGENTS AND SUTLERS For Union Variety Envelopes, Army Portfolios, Pocket Inkstands, Union Paper and Envelopes, and all articles in this line. Orders receive prompt attention. Address F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 3025, Chicago. se13-[illegible]

WANTED.—Bankers or other business men in want of a competent and responsible Book Keeper, will please address Post Office Box 382. The advertiser has had twelve years experience in this city, six years in a prominent business firm as Principal Book-Keeper. se22-[illegible]

WANTED, A BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION, By a young man of experience. Salary not so much of an object. Refers to Laury, Nelson & Co., 214 South Water street. Further city references can be given if necessary. Address "F.," Post Office Box 3[illegible], Chicago, Ill. se22-[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent. A family of four persons, with no children, wish to rent a Furnished House on or about the 15th of October, on Michigan or Wabash avenues north of Van Buren street, or on the cross streets, near the avenues, or on West Washington, west of Peoria street. Address Post Office Box 1589. References given. se22-[illegible]

WANTED—A position in any of the railroad offices in the city, by a thorough business man, who has had three years experience in the business, as Local Freight Agent, and General Freight and Ticket Agent, and can fill any position under superintendent satisfactorily. Unexceptionable references given. Address "SOLICITOR," Tribune Office. se22-[illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young man from 16 to 18 years old, who has had several years experience in a retail drug business, of good character and habits, with good references. Address "A. H. L." Mt. Carroll, Ill. Also, a man to take charge of a retail drug business, qualifications same as above, and address same. se22-[illegible]

WANTED—A young man of five years experience in the Tobacco and Cigar trade, and two years in a Grocery store, wishes employment in some respectable business where he can make himself generally useful. Wages no object. Can give good city and Eastern references. Address GEO. W. B.[illegible] Box 17 4, Chicago, Ill. se22-[illegible]

WANTED, To Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants. Wanted by a man who understands his business, employment as Salesman, Stock-Keeper or Shipping Clerk. The advertiser has had to leave his own business in Missouri through the rebellion, and now seeks a home in a Loyal City. He has been employed in one of the first wholesale houses in St. [illegible]. Reference to this office. Address "DRY GOODS," Post Office Box 134, Quincy, Ill. se22-[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent a good Dwelling, with modern improvements, within fifteen minutes walk from the Court House, for a small family. South Side preferred. Address Post Office Box 2286. se22-[illegible]

WANTED. MILLERS, ATTENTION! An experienced miller, accustomed to Merchant as well as Custom Milling, wants a situation as Boss or Second Dresser, in a well arranged Mill. Please direct to CHRISTIAN MACK, Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin. se22-[illegible]

WANTED—By a young man, a situation to learn a trade, such as Upholsterer or Tinsmith. Address Post Office Box 1318 Chicago, Ill. se22-[illegible]

WANTED—A House and Lot. Wanted to purchase a small house and lot, or lot without house. Location—Monroe, Adams, Quincy or Jackson streets, east of Clark street. Address, stating price, terms, &c., "J. C.," Post Office Box 3782. se20-[illegible]

WANTED TO NOTICE.—All parties purchasing Coffee for the Army, or otherwise, will hear of something to their advantage by addressing the undersigned. $600 cash will buy a House and Lot on the West Side, four blocks from Union Park. $225 in Gold Watches will buy a Horse worth $225. $[illegible] in land will purchase $1,600 worth of Agricultural Implements. Address, with stamp, T. C. LAMB, 121 Randolph street. se20-[illegible]

WANTED, AGENTS—In every City, Town, Camp and Fair Ground.

DUNN'S Great Patriotic Combination NOW READY.

Is in unequalled demand; sells wonderfully. $5 to $15 per day insured. Greatest chance ever offered. Send for circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. se19-[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—A Fortune in a Day.—The celebrated Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine. Agents are making Fifty Dollars per week. Terms with an exclusive County Agency: One case of five Machines ......$15.00 One sample Machine for Express.......... 3.00 Address "Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine Company," Chicago. se[illegible]

WANTED, AGENTS—(On liberal terms) to sell our great PRIZE PACKAGES AND PORTFOLIOS In Cities, Towns and Camps. Induce ments unequalled, $10 to $15 per day made with ease. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago. je14-[illegible]

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 160 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1642. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office. au18-[illegible]

WANTED—To rent for a term of years a farm of 160 acres or more. Must have good house and out-buildings. Would prefer that the owner would furnish stock and implements on equal shares of products. Said farm to be not more than 60 miles from Chicago. Address Post Office Box 1309, giving location and how far from a railroad station, and when possession can be given. se19-[illegible]

WANTED—A Call for Sewing Machines.—Ten Singer's Machines, with hands to run them, at 264 Randolph street, for which the highest price will be paid, by J. W. ENGLISH, J. M. WARD. se16-[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent, by a good tenant, a furnished house, in a respectable neighborhood. Address Drawer 6[illegible], P. O. se16-[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—About 4 or 5 horse steam power, with convenient room. Address VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 110 Lake street. se16-[illegible]

WANTED—To Purchase—A small two story house, with lot. Location—West Division preferred, in vicinity of Union Park, or South Division, south of Harrison street. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 4[illegible]. sep15-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell New, Useful and Indispensable Articles, just being introduced. Wet Being of "REAL MERIT" they meet with favor where introduced. They need but to be seen and used to be appreciated. To returned soldiers and others unemployed we offer the best inducements. For descriptive circulars and terms enclose stamp. RICE & CO., Custom House P. O., Chicago, Ill. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3[illegible]. ap25-[illegible]

WANTED—A few thousand dollars of indebtedness against the late firm of I. H. Burch & Co., by J. BEECHER, 25 Lasalle street. se8-[illegible]

WANTED—For Cash and Trade. Any one having a general stock of Goods of ten to twenty thousand dollars, to dispose of on fair terms, may address Box 3886, Chicago Post Office. The advertiser will buy a stock of the sum named, if right, and pay part cash in hand and well improved Farming Lands, part being underlaid with a workable vein of Coal, situated eighty miles south of Chicago, near railroad and canal. Refers to WM. L. CHURCH, Esq., Chicago. se8-[illegible]

WANTED—Gentlemen, Ladies, or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, and which meets ready return, will find CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL a neat and useful article (and no humbug, and for marking linen the cheapest and best in use.) One dozen, by mail, on receipt of $2.00, or sample pencil, terms, &c., 50 cents in stamps, or sample of marking, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box 21. jy21-[illegible]

WANTED, INFORMATION. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE, Sr., Sewing Machine Manufacturer, would confer a favor by giving information of his present domicil to J. R. G., Post Office Box 5[illegible]. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house No. 262 Illinois street with his family, through the back door in a hurry last spring forgotten that the owner of said house feels interested to know what has become of this model tenant. se3-[illegible]

WANTED—600,000 Agents. Something new. A splendid United States Map, also Canadas and New Brunswick, colored in counties. Lloyd, publisher by J. T. Lloyd, New York. Cost $20,000 to engrave it. Sample sent on receipt of retail price, 50 cents. Send stamp for circular. Post Office Box 4522. R. R. LANDON, General Agent, 83 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. au26-[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3252, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-[illegible]

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245. jel-[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $30 net profit per gross made by Agents for the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents or for one gross of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. jy21-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. C. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 268, Chicago, Ill. au1-[illegible]

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler of 12 horse power, complete with shafting, &c., in good order, for [illegible] county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new reaper and mower, a horse power and saw mill for the mill. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 1 Metropolitan Hall. jy29-[illegible]

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 109 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 3888. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. [illegible]

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $15 to $30 profit per month can be carried on it by any man or woman. Can knit a pair of stockings in thirty minutes or with stitches and Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Under sleeves, Cloaks, Sontags, Hoods, Military Socks, &c. We will give to one person in each town the exclusive right of sale, who will furnish the machine to the agents, [illegible] territory on the most favorable terms. We prefer parties that will purchase a machine with which to show the manufacture. [illegible] It is a wonderful invention, and very easily taught. [illegible] Send stamp for circulars. BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 131 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

I will sell on the corner of [illegible] Adams street,

On FRIDAY, Sept. 26th, at 10 A. M.,

The following elegant Household Furniture: rosewood and mahogany [illegible] [illegible] Hat Rack, large size marble-top [illegible] mahogany Clothes Presses, with [illegible] Rosewood Parlor Suit, Brocatelle [illegible] wood Parlor Suit, Velvet Brussels [illegible] Chairs, one mahogany Sofa [illegible] marble-top [illegible] One [illegible] Centre-Seat Parlor Chairs, [illegible] rosewood Billiard Table, [illegible] Pianos, Hall Oil Cloth, [illegible] deliers, Side Boards, [illegible] Morgan's make spring beds [illegible] in framed French Plate Mirrors, [illegible] Marble-top Tables, Refrigerator, [illegible] All of which will be sold [illegible] se23-[illegible] J. A. MARSHALL, [illegible]

BOOTS, SHOES, WOOL HATS, BUCK GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve for Cash. On THURSDAY, Sept. 25th, at [illegible] o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. se22-[illegible]

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve. On FRIDAY, Sept. 26, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. sep23-[illegible]

30 OFFICE & PARLOR STOVES AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, at [illegible] o'clock at our salesrooms 44 and 46 [illegible] and Parlor Stoves. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. sep23-[illegible]

A STOCK OF HARDWARE, SILVER PLATED Goods, Liquors, [illegible] &c., &c., AT AUCTION, Without Reserve for Cash. On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, at [illegible] Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. se20-[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, [illegible] Lake Street.

Furniture, ONE SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, CARPETS AND SILVER PLATED WARE AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Sept. 23, at [illegible] o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. [illegible] Lake street, a general assortment of Furniture, consisting of [illegible] mahogany and oak Chairs, [illegible] [illegible] Parlor Seats, [illegible] top Tables, Stands, [illegible] Chairs, Corner and Side [illegible] and Marble-top Bureaus and [illegible] Wardrobes, Extension [illegible] walnut Dining-room Chairs, [illegible] fast Tables, Reception Chairs, [illegible] Chairs. Also—One Singer's Sewing Machine, nearly new and in perfect order; [illegible] Carpets—[illegible] very Rich Velvet [illegible] and six Brussels. Silver-Plated Ware—Tea Sets, [illegible] Mugs, Spoons, Forks, Butters, [illegible] Urns, with a variety of other Goods. se23-[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., [illegible] See advertisement in Wholesale column.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 [illegible] opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh23-[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER .... Sole owner and manager.

Last week of the brilliant engagement of MR. & MISS COULDOCK, Who have been received nightly with unbounded delight by large and fashionable audiences.

TUESDAY EVENING Sept. 23d, 1862, [illegible] of the new Drama of intense interest, called THE HARVEST HOME.

Caleb Kestner.......... C. W. Couldock.
Amy.......... Miss [illegible] Couldock.

Supported by an excellent cast.

GRAND DANCE.......... Miss Jennie Hight.

To conclude with the Farce of THE PRETTY HOUSEBREAKER.

In answer to the numerous requests, the Manager announces that Mr. Couldock will appear on Wednesday evening as RICHELIEU. [illegible]

REMODELED, REFITTED AND RE-OPENED—I have thoroughly remodeled my Academy, making it Still the Finest and Largest in the West, And am now ready and shall be happy to receive all who desire a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of Dancing. As no SPECIAL invitations have been issued to my former patrons, I now extend a GENERAL INVITATION to them all. The first Soiree of the season will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23d, 1862. EDWIN MARTINE. se22-[illegible] Corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

A GRAND FESTIVAL WILL BE GIVEN IN BRYAN HALL, On Wednesday Evening, September 24, 1862. Under the management of ST. JOHN'S CONFERENCE of the Society of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. The proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, now in course of erection and the School of St. John's Catholic Church. THE GREAT WESTERN BAND is engaged for the occasion, and will be in full force. Also both Halls have been engaged. TICKETS, admitting a gentleman and lady [illegible] To be had of any of the members, or at the [illegible] of J. J. Kearney, 167 South Clark street, or at the door on the evening of the Festival.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Billiard Table (nearly new), with Balls, Markers, Cues and Cue Racks. Cost a few month ago $[illegible]. Will be sold for cash. Apply to PETER SHIMP, [illegible] se22-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Saloon with Boarding accommodations, situated at [illegible] between Harrison and Van Buren streets, within one block of the Rock Island and Michigan Southern depots. Doing a good business, both transient and boarders. Terms easy and immediate possession. P. O. Box 1412.

MOUNTED OFFICERS.—For sale, a Maynard Rifle, with Cartridges, &c., complete—just the thing for a Mounted officer—a decided bargain. Also, one extra fine Sword. TURNER & SIDWAY'S, No. 45 Lake street. se22-[illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The three story Brick Hotel, containing fifty-four rooms, known as the Everett House, in the City of Ottawa, Ill., together with Furniture and Stable. [illegible] given. Apply to E. R. FAY, Ottawa, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and Boiler for sale, by [illegible] se23-[illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Attention Capitalists.—A first class Marble Front [illegible] large size, conveniently located on one of the [illegible] at 107 Clark street, Room 7, up-stairs. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—To Distillers—A Still and Fixtures for sale at a bargain. Apply to B. F. QUIMBY & CO., No. 190 South Water street. sep17-[illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or exchange for city property in Chicago, a stock of goods, a first-class Country Store [illegible] large and profitable business near a [illegible] and healthy, fine and healthy [illegible] and Davenport, with fifty acres of [illegible] under cultivation. Good residence with [illegible] storage for six thousand bushels of grain, with [illegible] hard and soft water, barns, stables, &c. [illegible] smoke house, Digger's Hay Scale, [illegible] wagon and blacksmith shops, &c. Inquire of BIGGINS, DEAN & CO., 1 Board of Trade Building (up stairs.)

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures, Tools, Stock, &c., in complete running order. [illegible] large business. The location [illegible] [illegible] business, and therefore offer [illegible] for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of ISAAC [illegible] & CO., on the premises, or to TURNER & [illegible] 77 Kinzie street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash or approved paper. A well selected retail stock of Drugs and Fixtures [illegible] good location on the North Side. [illegible] [illegible] for selling. For further particulars address R. DOANE, No. 12 North Wells street, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Sub-Lot No. 12 of Lots 1 and 2, in Block [illegible], in Canal Trustee's New Subdivision. [illegible] B. B. WOODWARD, Davenport, Iowa. au28-[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Wanted two gentlemen to board, (will occupy a room together) at 107 State street. se23-[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE OF Captured and Condemned HORSES AND MULES. The undersigned will sell at Public Auction at Jefferson City, and at Sedalia, Mo., [illegible] 300 head of HORSES AND MULES. Also [illegible] COWS AND CALVES. The sale will commence ON THURSDAY, SEPT 25, 1862, At Jefferson City, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Every [illegible] to the purchaser, to ship. Terms Cash, or approved Government Vouchers. Capt. and A. Q. M. [illegible] Quartermaster's Office, Jefferson City. [illegible]

$5,000—I have about $5,000 of White-side County [illegible] bearing 6 per cent. interest to sell. The [illegible] of the county is limited to [illegible] to [illegible] to pay these orders, [illegible] [illegible] D. RICHARDS, Sterling, Ill.

BOWIE KNIVES—Just received a case of BOWIE KNIVES, ten inch blades. Also cartridges [illegible] [illegible] 111 Lake street. se22-[illegible]

MUSIC—A Lady [illegible] educated by the best talent of [illegible] give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music [illegible] [illegible] Office Box 1436.

USE SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER. Everybody should drink Empire Water [illegible] sudden changes of [illegible] Bilious Fevers, Headaches and [illegible] Sold by Druggists and Grocers, and [illegible] SON'S Ice Cream Saloon, Bryan [illegible] Western Depot, 89 Randolph street. [illegible] B. A. KNOWLTON. se23-[illegible]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, [illegible] BOIS, [illegible] The McLean County [illegible] they filed in this office [illegible] J. L. Herman, deceased, [illegible] will be sold for payment in the city of [illegible] in said county on [illegible] [illegible] house of Ars, [illegible] at banking house, [illegible] [illegible]